

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, cool. Temp. 57-57 (14-13). Tomorrow variable, partly cloudy. Temp. 54-61 (12-15). LONDON: Dry, partly cloudy. Temp. 54-61 (12-15). Tomorrow variable change. Yesterday's temp. 55-62 (13-16). CRANFORD: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-62 (13-16). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-62 (13-16). Yesterday's temp. 57-65 (14-17). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

No. 27,762

PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1972

Established 1887

U.S. Bombs Hanoi, Haiphong; Thuy Hints at Leaving Talks

Mrs. Binh Denounces New Attack

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, April 16 (WP).—North Vietnam raised the possibility today of formally breaking off the stalemate and suspended peace talks in retaliation for what it termed the "demonstrated" bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong today.

In a statement tonight, Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator, said "in the light of these latest events we are going to restudy the question" of advancing resumption of the talks. The nearly four-year-old negotiations were unilaterally suspended for an indefinite period by President Nixon on March 23.

The North Vietnamese delegation, which declined to elaborate on Mr. Thuy's statement, announced that he would hold a news conference tomorrow morning.

The U.S. delegation declined comment on the North Vietnamese statement and suggested that any announcement would come from Washington.

Mrs. Binh Comments

Earlier, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the Viet Cong's provisional revolutionary government, said the new bombing was "an extremely serious military adventure and an insolent challenge to the Vietnamese people, the American people and the peoples of the world."

She "energetically denounced and condemned this act of war and demanded that Washington immediately end its aggression and crimes against the Vietnamese people."

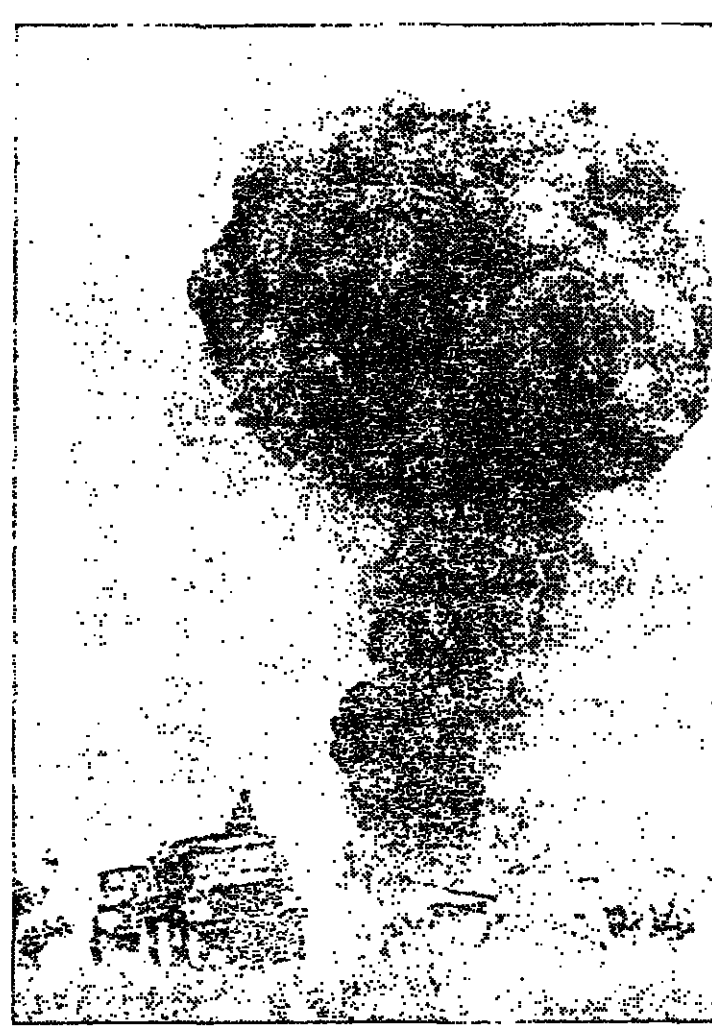
Hanoi often has canceled scheduled meetings of the talks to protest U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, but the allied refusal to hold the sessions has made it impossible for the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong to do so now.

The wording of Mr. Thuy's decision to "restudy" past demands to resume the conference raised the possibility that North Vietnam and the Viet Cong were contemplating breaking off the talks and even leaving Paris.

Observers have felt that the formal weekly sessions were a valuable propaganda forum for the Communists, which they would not lightly abandon if only because they suspect that it is just what the Nixon administration would favor.

Mr. Thuy's statement said that "15 planes including a B-52" had been shot down in the raids carried out by "hundreds of aircraft" on a "certain number of places" in Hanoi and its suburbs and on "many populated neighborhoods" of Haiphong.

By these "demonstrated acts" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



WAR CLOUD—Huge mushroom-shaped cloud darkens sky at Lai Khe yesterday after ammunition dump exploded. No official cause was given for explosion but it is believed to have been the result of a Communist rocket attack.

Nixon Refuses All Comment On Hanoi, Haiphong Raids

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—President Nixon conferred today with his top national security adviser after American bombers struck at Hanoi and Haiphong.

The White House had no comment on the expanded bombing, referring all inquiries to the Pentagon. But a spokesman said that Mr. Nixon, working at his hideaway office in the Executive Office Building next door to the White House, conferred with Henry A. Kissinger.

There was no comment, either, on North Vietnam's claim that a Soviet ship was damaged and a Russian crewman wounded during the U.S. bombing of Haiphong.

However, the President is going forward with his planned visit to Moscow starting May 22 for a weeklong summit meeting with Soviet leaders. Tomorrow, an advance party of presidential aides and communications experts will leave for Moscow, with a stop expected at Salzburg, Austria. It was believed Mr. Nixon might stop at Salzburg about May 20 while traveling to the Soviet Union.

Plans Proceeding

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said that Mr. Nixon's plans are proceeding as scheduled to visit the Soviet Union.

The President, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and the State Department have chided the Russians for supplying North Vietnam with the heavy arms and equipment used in the current offensive against South Vietnam. There has been some speculation, particularly in the wake of the weekend's expanded bombing, that the Moscow summit meeting might be jeopardized by recent events in Vietnam.

Pentagon officials today refused to rule out the possibility that North Vietnam's port facilities at

B-52s in Raid on Port For First Time in War

SAIGON, April 16.—Waves of U.S. bombers attacked the North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi and the port city of Haiphong today for the first time since March, 1968, the U.S. command here announced. B-52 bombers took part in the attack on Haiphong.

The command said that the raids had left areas around the two cities in flames and had caused heavy damage to fuel depots. The raids were a dramatic reversal of the policy of 6-8 years ago of the bombing of North Vietnam that was announced by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1968 when he began the process that led to the now-stalled peace talks in Paris.

The planes struck fuel dumps, warehouses, truck parks "and other activities which are supporting the invasion of South Vietnam by the North Vietnamese forces," the command said.

It did not announce how many aircraft were involved, but official sources put the number at 200 in the raids around Haiphong, including support planes such as refuelers, fighter escorts and radar-jamming aircraft. The sources indicated that an equal number of planes had taken part in the strikes seven and a half hours later near Hanoi, 55 miles northwest of Haiphong.

The bombing "apparently caught the enemy in a considerable state of confusion and disarray," the U.S. command said.

Many Missiles Fired

A spokesman, Maj. Robert O'Brien, said that two U.S. fighter-bombers, but no B-52s, had been lost and reported that the North Vietnamese had fired thousands of rounds of anti-aircraft shells and approximately 200 surface-to-air missiles. Two U.S. crewmen were reported missing.

The Hanoi radio said that 11 U.S. planes, including a B-52, had been downed during the raids. (In Paris the North Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks put the number of downed planes at 13.)

Reporting that "waves of many bombers and fighter-bombers struck at areas both inside and just outside of Hanoi," the radio charged that there had been "massive attacks on many populated quarters" of Hanoi "and its outskirts."

The North Vietnamese press agency said that a Soviet freighter at Haiphong had been damaged and an officer wounded during the raid. The agency identified the Soviet ship as the Simferopol and said the officer, named Miroshchikov, had been wounded in the face. The agency said that about 300 holed had been made in the ship by shrapnel.

30 Tons of Bombs

The spokesman for the U.S. command, Maj. O'Brien, said B-52 bombers had been used only in the raids in the Haiphong area and that targets near Hanoi had been hit by tactical fighters and bombers. The B-52s carry up to 30 tons of bombs each, five times the load of the smaller tactical bombers. The raids were their first that far north in the Vietnam war.

U.S. planes have never before reported an attack on the actual port at Haiphong, through which North Vietnam receives most of its war material. The city is 275 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone.

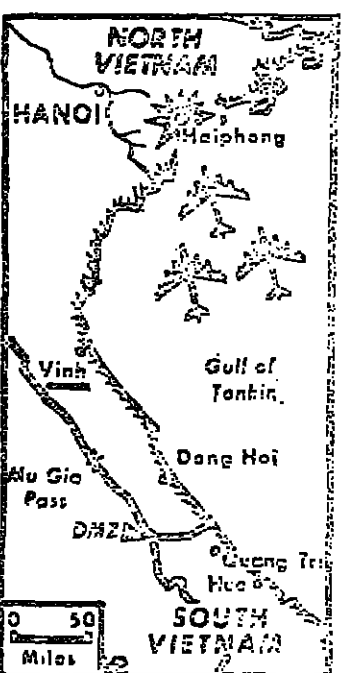
U.S. planes blew up fuel storage tanks and several pumping stations at Haiphong during 1966. In the ground war, the South Vietnamese command said that its forces had driven enemy troops out of the provincial capital of An Lao, 55 miles north of Saigon. The city, which is surrounded by about 8,000 North Vietnamese troops with tanks, has been under siege for nine days.

A military spokesman in Saigon said: "There was no fighting in the city today. The enemy troops have been driven out."

Reports of Enemy Gains

However, field reports said earlier that the enemy had hoisted the Viet Cong flag on the northern fringes of the city.

Two thousand South Vietnamese paratroopers and marines were airlifted over the North Vietnamese lines yesterday to aid in the defense of the city. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Apollo Blasts From Earth; 1st Trip to Moon Mountains

HOUSTON, April 16 (UPI).—Apollo-16 blasted out of earth orbit and headed for the moon today two and a half hours after its launching from the earth.

The third-stage engine was fired a second time to thrust the three astronauts into a trajectory toward the moon.

The Apollo-16 astronauts had rocketed at 1754 GMT today, on man's first voyage to the mountains of the moon, to try to learn more about its origins.

The Apollo-16 command craft "Casper" soon afterward separated from the third stage of the rocket that had blasted it from earth into space and prepared to turn around and dock with the moon lander, "Orion."

A few minutes later, Casper docked successfully with Orion at the first attempt.

The giant Saturn-5 rocket lifted off on schedule, carrying astronauts John W. Young, 41, Thomas F. Mattingly, 36, and Charles M. Duke, 36, on the penultimate flight to the moon in the current Apollo series.

A technical problem in the control unit of the Saturn-5 was solved only minutes before the blastoff.

The problem involved a spare gyroscope control unit in the rocket, but the countdown continued without a hitch, and the mission launched on time into clear, blue skies with a southerly wind of about 15 miles an hour and a temperature of 85 degrees.

The astronauts reported "everything perfect" as they soared into an earth orbit ranging from 110 miles at its highest point to 105 miles at its lowest.

Police estimated more than a million persons camped along the beaches around the launch site to watch the Saturn zoom into the heavens, leaving its own cloud, and enter the second stage in a burst of flame.

Apollo-16 was scheduled to enter a lunar orbit Wednesday and Comdr. Young and Lt. Col. Duke will become the ninth and 10th men to set foot on the moon the next day, for three days of exploration.

The blastoff went perfectly, and ground control reported, "Everything looks great" only minutes after the launch.

"Everything looks good up here too," mission commander Young reported back.

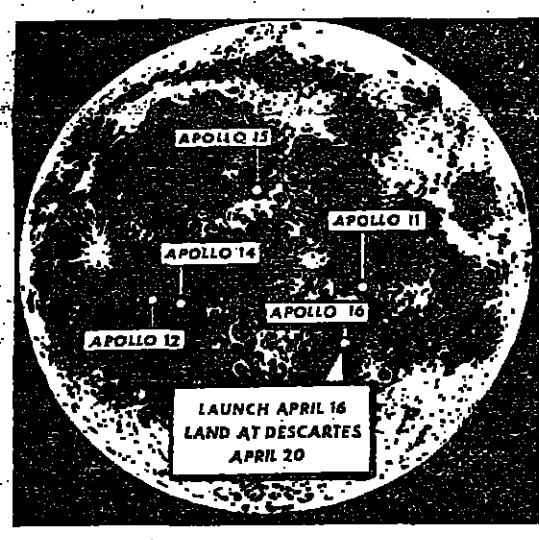
"You're going right down the middle of the plot board," mission control replied.

As the spacecraft entered earth orbit, Comdr. Young reported back to ground control, "The thing worked like a gem."

"It's just beautiful out here, looking out the window. It's just really fantastic."

The spacecraft went into orbit on schedule, and the astronauts got the word they were "go" for heading toward the moon.

"Right on," Comdr. Young reported back. The problem in the rocket's instrument unit was first noticed when the countdown was in a scheduled one-hour hold. Although technicians at first did not pinpoint the trouble the countdown resumed and the astronauts boarded their spacecraft on schedule.



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The three astronauts had had a breakfast of grapefruit juice, omelette, filet mignon, English muffins and coffee.

Donald E. Slayton, director of flight-crew operations, said however that it was "a TV-type steak-and-egg dinner, and it isn't very good. That's one of the penalties for flying a mission."

Comdr. Young, who once flew within 27 miles of the moon on a previous Apollo mission, and Lt. Col. Duke will land on a moon mountain north of the crater Descartes at 2041 GMT Thursday.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)

U.K. Railways Slowdown On As Talks Stall

LONDON, April 16 (Reuters).—A slowdown on Britain's national railway system began officially tonight when two of the three major rail unions rejected a pay award put forward by an independent referee.

Industrial relations expert Alex Jarratt offered Britain's 800,000 railwaymen a 12 percent increase—an improvement of 1 percent on British Rail's 11 percent "final offer."

Shortly before midnight the unions turned down the offer. Commenters in the London area, who have already suffered because of an official go-slow action by locomotive engineers last week, now face much worse disruption to train services.

Well before midnight, major rail stations had been canceled—leaving Sunday-night theatergoers to get home as best they could.

Following the union decision, Employment Minister Maurice Macmillan was reported ready to call the unions and Rail Board to the ministry for yet more talks.

The parties had spent all day thrashing out their views with Mr. Jarratt.

The unions want a 16-percent pay raise, which would cost a total \$39 million extra. Mr. Marsh said 11 percent is all the railways can afford.



Joseph McCann, slain IRA leader.

Retaliation for Killing IRA 'Senior Officer' 3 British Soldiers Slain in Ulster

BELFAST, April 16 (UPI).—Snipers killed three British soldiers in Ulster today and fought duels with troops knocking down barricades in Roman Catholic districts of Belfast as a wave of violence heightened after a "very senior officer" of the Irish Republican Army's Official Wing, Joseph McCann, was killed yesterday by British troops in Belfast. His death has touched off reprisals that have lasted through yesterday and today as bombings, shootings and rioting swept the province.

IRA attackers killed a British officer and two soldiers today in apparent vengeance for the killing of McCann.

Two soldiers died in attacks in Londonderry's Roman Catholic Bogside and Brandywell districts and sniper fire killed a lieutenant in a mobile patrol moving with troops through the Catholic Divis Flats apartment complex in Belfast's Lower Falls district, an Army spokesman said.

The deaths brought the fatality toll in almost three years of violence in Northern Ireland to 207.

They came as snipers fought gun duels with troops knocking down barricades in Catholic areas of Belfast to prevent the IRA from turning the areas into fortified strongholds.

Cpl. Gerald Blawie, one of three soldiers wounded in a Bogside district gunfight, died later in a hospital of a head wound. He was married and the father of a one-year-old son. The IRA's Provisional Wing claimed responsibility for the ambushes in a statement and cited them as retaliation for the death of McCann.

The other soldier slain in Londonderry, Pvt. Martin Robinson, 22, was single, as was the officer slain, 22-year-old 2d Lt. Nicholas Hull. The deaths brought the total of British troops slain in Ulster this year to 19.

In other clashes in Belfast, soldiers spotted three gunmen meeting through the Catholic Bellmurphy district and shot one before the gunmen could open fire. The Army said. Fellow gunmen dragged the wounded man away.

Toward dusk, a car laden with an estimated 100-pound bomb blasted a garage in north Belfast and machine-gun fire shattered the windows of the Glenavon Street police station. Police reported no casualties.

In dawn raids today, about 100 soldiers backed by armored cars and bulldozers swept aside a dozen barricades the IRA had sworn would remain.

The troops were fired upon and they returned the fire. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Leaders Sign 5-Year Pact

United States and Canada runs through the middle of four of the five lakes—Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario. The other, Lake Michigan, lies entirely within the United States, but at its narrow juncture with Lake Huron it contributes much of the lake system's flow.

All five lakes are afflicted with some form of pollution—including relatively clean Lake Superior. Lake Michigan is befouled by sewage from innumerable industrial and municipal discharges, while Lake Erie is a virtual dump for the sewage effluents of more than 12 million persons and for

quality of the Great Lakes water has been declining, with ominous implications for 30 million Americans and 10 million Canadians who live near their shores.

The agreement, he said, "represents a significant step towards reversing that decline." The formal name of the pact is the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, and reflects six years of study and two years of bargaining between the two nations.

The boundary between the United States and Canada runs through the middle of four of the five lakes—Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario. The other, Lake Michigan, lies entirely within the United States, but at its narrow juncture with Lake Huron it contributes much of the lake system's flow.

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At a signing ceremony here yesterday morning, Mr. Nixon noted that in recent years "the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Nobel Prize Novelist Kawabata Is Dead at 72

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, April 16.—Nobel Prize winning Japanese novelist Yasunari Kawabata, 72, apparently committed suicide in Zushi City, west of here, police said today.

Mr. Kawabata was awarded the 1968 Nobel Prize for literature for "his narrative mastery, which with great sensibility expresses the essence of the Japanese mind."

The novelist was found dead in a room he rented as a workshop in Zushi City, 35 miles from Tokyo. He lived with his wife in nearby Kamakura, and when he left home this afternoon, he said he was going for a walk. When he failed to return by nightfall, two maids went in search of the author. He was found dead with a gas tube in his mouth and a whiskey bottle by his side. Police said they "suspected" suicide.

Mr. Kawabata was born June 11, 1899, in Osaka. He had lost both his parents by the age of 3, and his sister, grandmother, and his grandfather, who brought him up, were all dead by the time he was 16. With so much death



Yasunari Kawabata

early in life leaving its inevitable scars, death hovers over much of Mr. Kawabata's works.

In 1922, Mr. Kawabata burst on the literary scene with a series of short stories called "Tales of Old in the Palm of Your Hand."

Many were about an orphan's loneliness, and his inability to

grieve sincerely for parents he had never known.

Mr. Kawabata graduated from the University of Tokyo in 1924, with a degree in classical Japanese literature, and joined a literary movement which rejected social content for lyricism. This school of "neosensualists" was dedicated to capturing the feeling, smells, and sounds of life, and it was during this period that Mr. Kawabata experimented with German surrealism, futurism, and the Joycean stream of consciousness.

The group did not last beyond 1929, and by 1934, the experiments in Western modernism over, Mr. Kawabata worked his way back to the conviction that he was an essentially Asian writer. He wrote that "the Asian classics were the greatest literature in the world. I value the Buddhist scriptures in particular, not so much as religious teachings but as literary visions, fantasies."

"Snow Country," Mr. Kawabata's best-known novel in the West, was begun in 1934 and was not completed until 1947. In

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



CHILD'S PLAY—Belfast children burning hijacked bus and stoning army post yesterday.

3 British Soldiers Slain in Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

army spokesman said. "There were no casualties."

To keep Army patrols out, the IRA swore it would turn Roman Catholic districts of Belfast into IRA bastions, as they already have done in Londonderry.

But swift British raids frustrated the IRA plan.

Troops and bulldozers swept aside barricades made of hijacked buses, trucks and automobiles and restored communications between the center of Belfast and the Roman Catholic districts of Bally Lodge, Andersonstown, Ballymurphy and the Falls area.

In Londonderry, a crowd of about 100 youths surged from the Roman Catholic Bogside district about 2 a.m. and attacked a Protestant parade before moving on to Abercorn Road where the crowd set a sub-post office on fire, an Army spokesman said.

British troops dispersed the crowd with rubber bullets and CS gas, the spokesman said.

In Belfast, snipers fired between 30 and 35 shots at the Henry Tarrant Hall, used as a British troop headquarters, and British soldiers returned the fire, an Army spokesman said. There were no casualties.

A British armored vehicle smashed through a barricade at Glen Road in the Castlereagh district of Belfast. Crowds erected the barrier again and the armored vehicle smashed through it a second time.

The spokesman said a crowd of about 150 youths set fire to a hijacked bus at the edge of the Roman Catholic Ballymurphy area of Belfast.

Hijacked and stolen vehicles formed the Belfast barricades.

"We need your lorry, Paddy," four IRA gunmen told a truck driver when he stopped for a red light in Andersonstown last night.

Police warned drivers of heavy vehicles that could be used for barricades to keep away from the "troubled areas."

After the death of McCann, the IRA said the districts would be barred to British patrols. McCann, 24, who was married and had four children, was killed when he ignored orders to halt in the Roman Catholic Market area of Belfast and ran. He was shot six times. McCann, who was on the wanted list, was spotted by a British patrol although he had dyed his hair and wore gold-rimmed glasses as a disguise.

Black flags flew in mourning of McCann and the tricolor of the Irish Republic was also seen. As the news of his death spread, rioting broke out and army patrols came under attack from mobs hurling rocks and bombs.

An Army spokesman said at least nine other attackers beside McCann were shot yesterday. In Belfast's Lower Falls district, soldiers said they shot the hurler of a nail bomb, who was dragged off by a crowd. Soldiers in Londonderry reported the Blights Lane army post was under fire, and that they hit two gunmen.

when they returned the fire. The troops did not venture out to find the bodies.

A 16-year-old Catholic youth was killed yesterday in the Ardoyne district of Belfast by shots fired from an automobile and an 18-month-old baby was wounded in the ankle by fire from another automobile passing through the Roman Catholic district of Upper Falls.

IRA gunmen were seen handing out pistols and rifles in Catholic areas of Belfast yesterday by UPI reporter Frank Johnson. He said he found a "state of siege" with residents fearful of a Protestant onslaught in retaliation for IRA violence.

Nixon, Trudeau Sign Compact On Cleaning Up Great Lakes

(Continued from Page 1)

Industrial discharges from Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, N.Y., and other cities.

U.S. officials who briefed newsmen here this morning conceded that the U.S. commitment depended heavily on congressional appropriations and the willingness of the Nixon administration itself to persuade industry, through legal and other means, to provide up to \$1 billion of the \$3 billion total.

They also acknowledged that other remedial steps to clean the lakes had consistently failed, but said they regarded the latest agreement as a "solemn commitment."

The agreement will not require

the Nixon administration to ask Congress for new money. The administration will, in fact, continue to spend at the current rate, funds appropriated by Congress to finance the federal share of municipal waste-treatment plants in cities bordering the Great Lakes.

By contrast, the \$400-to-\$500 million which Canada plans to spend would be new money—that is, expenditures above the current level for Great Lakes anti-pollution work.

Canada agreed to force detergent manufacturers to reduce phosphate content to 5 percent by the end of this year. The United States, reportedly under pressure from detergent manufacturers, has chosen instead to build waste-treatment facilities to neutralize phosphates.

The signing ceremony yesterday morning, held in the Confederation Room of Ottawa's Parliament building, represented the last official act of Mr. Nixon's two-day visit to Canada.

"This agreement," Mr. Nixon said, "bears witness to all the world of great concerns which unite our two countries: Our common appreciation for the natural heritage which undergirds our national strengths, our common recognition that problems which cross international boundaries require international solutions, and our common confidence that our traditional relationships can grow to meet new demands."

Lake Erie is in "danger"

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—Rep. Henry S. Reuss, chairman of a House subcommittee on conservation and natural resources, said yesterday the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement is a victory for the phosphate detergent industry, and a potential disaster for Lake Erie.

Prior to today's agreement, Lake Erie was in mortal danger from the further introduction of phosphate-detergents, said Rep. Reuss, D., Wis. "It remains in mortal danger."

He said Canada, unable to get the United States to cooperate in a ban on heavy-phosphate detergents, had the choice of signing the agreement or having no agreement at all.

"Lake Erie will continue to be endangered," he declared, because a large detergent companies have proved that they are bigger than the government of the United States.

In England yesterday, the newspaper Al-Jumhuriya said the "reactionary" Iranian aggression "confirmed that the 'puppet regime' in Tehran is 'an easy tool in the hands of its imperialist masters in Washington, London, Bonn and Tel Aviv.'"

The border clash, it said, endorsed Iraq's assessment that the Iranian regime has become "another base of aggression" on the Arab homeland, and that its aggression is directed against the whole Arab people, with the aim of undermining their aspirations for unity.

State-run radios throughout the Arab world have ignored last night's Iraqi statement, and even Baghdad radio did not mention it this morning.

The fighting came only two days after Iraq signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and some political quarters here view it as an expression of the shift's determination to underline his disapproval.

In Tehran, the first report of the clashes blamed them squarely on Iraq, asserting they started Monday when Iraqi troops kidnapped three Iranian gendarmes near the border oil town of Natishah.

Friday night an Iraqi statement said the fighting broke out Tuesday after an Iraqi police patrol was ambushed by Iranian troops. The Iranians suffered heavy losses and the Iraqis one soldier and two policemen slightly wounded, the statement said.

The Iranian version, distributed by the official PARS news agency, said Iranian border forces beat off an Iraqi attempt to occupy frontier positions on the Iranian side of the border.

Heavy shelling and machine-gun fire was directed at Iranian posts, houses were damaged and one civilian was wounded, the agency said.

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Tass Condemns U.S. 'Crimes'

Moscow Summons U.S. Envoy To Protest Haiphong Attack

MOSCOW, April 16 (UPI)—The Soviet government today summoned U.S. Ambassador Jacob D. Beam to protest the bombing of North Vietnam and specifically Haiphong harbor. U.S. Embassy officials said today.

They said Mr. Beam was summoned from his home for a 15-minute confrontation at the Foreign Ministry late this evening, about the same time that Tass news agency was circulating an official statement condemning "the crimes of the American military against the peoples of Indochina."

Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Y. Kovalev read the government protest note to Mr. Beam and then handed him a written copy, the official said.

The official declined to comment on whether the note was along the lines of the Tass statement issued earlier.

The meeting between Mr. Beam and Mr. Kovalev lasted 15 minutes. No other details were released by the embassy.

The statement issued by Tass on behalf of "Soviet leading circles" also made no mention of what effect the protest it contained might have on President Nixon's visit to Moscow scheduled for May 22.

But it threatened that the U.S. actions would "complicate the international situation as a whole."

"Soviet people wrathfully condemn these U.S. acts of aggression in Vietnam," the special Tass statement said.

The further buildup of American air and naval forces in the area of Indochina, the resumption of raids of the territory of North Vietnam, Washington's decision to interrupt indefinitely the Paris talks—all this is in irreconcilable contradiction with the official statements about the striving of the U.S. toward a peaceful settlement in that area.

"No false pretexes can conceal the fact that in reality there is a continuation and expansion of the crimes of the American military against the peoples of Indochina."

"It is absolutely clear that neither military pressure carried out within the framework of the American policy of Vietnamization nor new threats and provocations will break the will of the courageous Vietnamese people, the patriots of Laos and Cambodia, who are waging a just struggle for their national rights, freedom and independence."

"Unfurling the banner of the principles of internationalist solidarity, the Soviet Union has been and will be on the side of heroic Vietnam, of all the patriots of Indochina, giving them necessary aid and support in repelling the imperialist aggression."

"In the Soviet Union they resolutely demand a stop to the American bombings and other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The path of negotiations without attempts at blackmail and dictat is the only way to resolve the problems of Indochina."

PEKING, April 16 (Reuters).—Diplomats here today were surprised and dismayed over reports of American bombing of the environs of Haiphong.

There has been no official Chinese reaction yet, and Premier Chou En-lai did not mention the bombing when he spoke at a banquet in Peking's Great

Lake Erie is in "danger"

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—Rep. Henry S. Reuss, chairman of a House subcommittee on conservation and natural resources, said yesterday the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement is a victory for the phosphate detergent industry, and a potential disaster for Lake Erie.

Prior to today's agreement, Lake Erie was in mortal danger from the further introduction of phosphate-detergents, said Rep. Reuss, D., Wis. "It remains in mortal danger."

He said Canada, unable to get the United States to cooperate in a ban on heavy-phosphate detergents, had the choice of signing the agreement or having no agreement at all.

"Lake Erie will continue to be endangered," he declared, because a large detergent companies have proved that they are bigger than the government of the United States.

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News Analysis

Nixon Takes a Giant Gamble
In New Bombing of the North

By Murray Marder and Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP).—President Nixon's decision to extend the bombing of North Vietnam to the vicinity of Haiphong and Hanoi is one of the greatest international and domestic gambles of his administration. There was nothing but official silence this weekend from the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon in response to dozens of questions about the implications of the president's order.

The largest international question was what effect this escalation of the air war—sending B-52s 270 miles deep into North Vietnam—might have on the President's scheduled visit to the Soviet Union on May 22 and on the complex pattern of pending U.S.-Soviet negotiations. The Soviet Union is the major arms supplier for North Vietnam and here is a steady flow of Soviet assets into Haiphong harbor.

Domestically, the immediate question was whether the President would be able to hold the action behind him in this election year. The Nixon administration has enjoyed a relatively quiet public reaction to its initial retaliatory responses to the enemy offensive that opened in South Vietnam on March 30.

None of the calculations that went into the President's decision are disclosed. The domestic consequences presumably were

Eight Bombs
In Uruguay's
Internal War

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 16 (Reuters).—Eight bombs exploded here today as Uruguay entered a 30-day "state of internal war" decreed by the government to combat the Tupamaros after urban guerrillas.

The blasts appeared to be the work of rightist groups.

The explosions ripped through a church, a printing works, a political party's offices and five private residences. No injuries were reported, but some of the bombs caused considerable damage, police sources said.

One bomb destroyed the main entrance and windows of a Methodist church, from which a Tupamaro fired shots last Friday, killing a former Interior Ministry official. On that day as well, the guerrillas killed three other people—two policemen and a naval lieutenant—and suffered eight dead themselves. Twenty of them were captured.

30-Day War

The outbreak of killings led the government yesterday to declare a 30-day internal war and suspend individual rights for the same period, in a bid to stamp out the Tupamaros. Police said 18 members of the organization had been arrested since Friday.

Another of today's bombs partly destroyed the house of Juan Protopop, candidate for the vice-presidency of Uruguay for the leftist "Broad Front" coalition of Socialists, Communists and smaller groups in general elections last November.

Still other blasts hit offices of the Broad Front, a printing works where the leftist evening newspaper *El Eco* is produced, and the homes of a leftist magazine editor, a lawyer and writer, a teacher and another lawyer.

The Tupamaros have brought his tiny South American republic to the brink of chaos with kidnappings of foreign diplomats and murders of local officials for more than a year.

Military Courts

The internal war increases the powers of the armed forces and allows crimes against the state to be submitted to military courts. The suspension of rights allows searches of premises without a court order and extended detention of suspects.

But today's counterattacks against the Tupamaros seemed to indicate that unofficial groups intend to step up their own internal war against supporters of the left in general—ominously heralding a possible period of blood-letting by intransigents on both left and right.

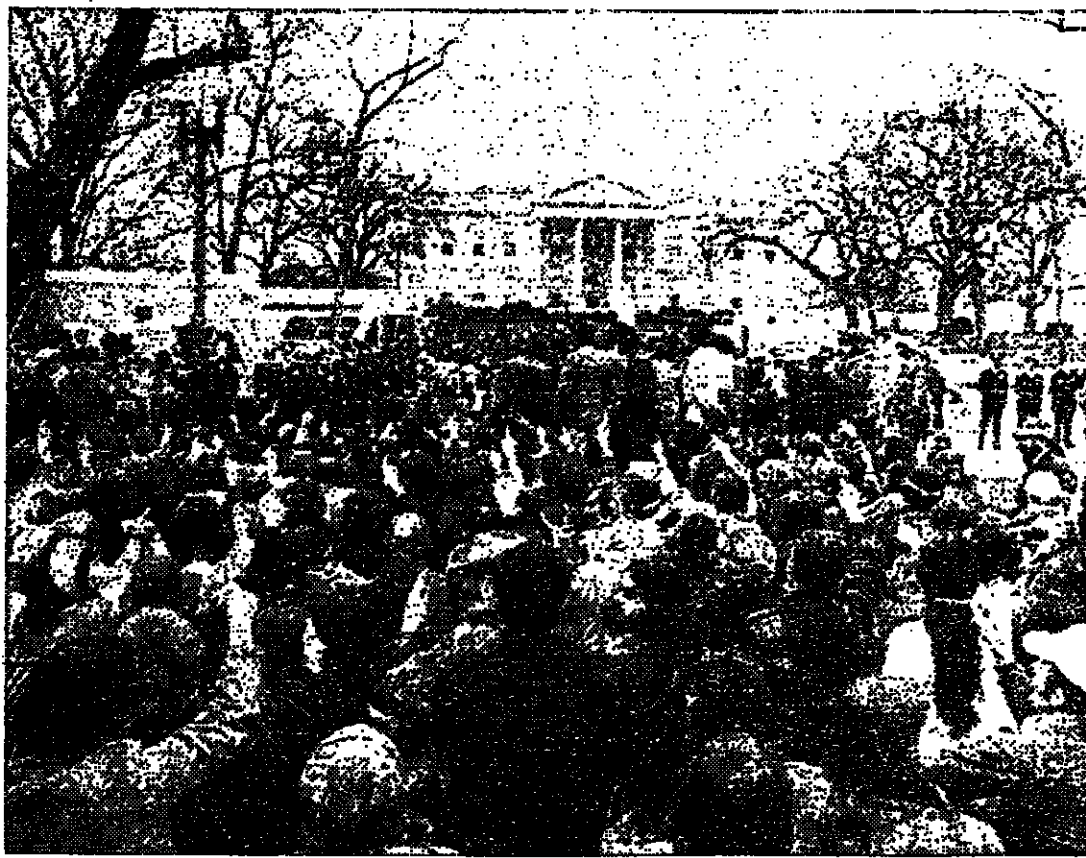
The Broad Front, a minority in parliament, were the only members to vote against the 30-day emergency measures after a 20-hour debate which ended yesterday.

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ANTI-WAR—Demonstrators in Lafayette Park across from White House point toward Executive Mansion Saturday during protest against intensified bombing in Vietnam.

200 Held After Protest Near White House

WASHINGTON, April 16 (NYT).—Nearly 200 demonstrators were arrested yesterday in Lafayette Park across the street from the White House after a larger contingent surged into the park to protest increased American bombing in North Vietnam.

A gathering of some 800 persons assembled by the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice was met by foot and mounted policemen from the U.S. Park Police, who ordered them to disperse shortly after they entered the park at 2 p.m.

The protesters reached the park, which occupies two square

city blocks, after an orderly march of about 30 blocks along city sidewalks filled with weekend shoppers and sightseers.

The park police had formed a line of 13 city buses on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue to act as a barricade between the park and the White House, a tactic that has been employed effectively in the past.

However, there were no attempts to scale or go around the barricades. Shortly after the crowd assembled, a park service officer began ordering the crowd to disperse and the demonstrators separated into those groups will-

ing to be arrested and those who were not.

The protesters for the most part were young, though there were men and women of all ages.

Those arrested were charged with demonstrating without a permit and will be released after posting \$50 collateral for bail, according to government attorneys on the scene. Local residents will be released on their own recognizance, they said.

The protest marked the first large anti-war activity in the nation's capital since last fall; it was planned before yesterday's raids.

A 969.8-Carat
Diamond

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT).—The discovery of a 969.8-carat diamond—the third largest ever reported unearthed and valued at \$11,700,000—has been made in the West African republic of Sierra Leone, it was revealed here Friday.

The two-and-a-half-inch-long and one-and-a-half-inch-wide stone is the size of a hen's egg and weighs almost a half pound. The country's president, Siaka Stevens, has christened the gem "The Star of Sierra Leone" and it is to be displayed in its natural state in the National Museum in Freetown, the nation's capital.

The largest gem-quality diamond ever discovered was the Cullinan diamond, which weighed 3,106 carats. It was picked up by a mine superintendent in 1905 at the Premier Mine in South Africa.

The second largest was the Excelsior diamond found in 1906 in South Africa and which weighed 995.20 carats. A worker found it in a shovelful of gravel. Both the Excelsior and the Cullinan gems were cut into smaller stones.

U.S. Denies Coercion Charges
By Chile, Ecuador Before OAS

WASHINGTON, April 16 (Reuters).—The United States yesterday repudiated charges that it had used economic measures to coerce Chile and Ecuador and that it had tolerated anti-government activity in Chile by a private American company.

In a speech before the hemisphere foreign ministers meeting here, Charles Meyer, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, said that the United States rejected the charges that it had violated the Organization of American States Charter or any provision of international law.

The Marxist Chilean government had charged that the United States had attempted to force Chile to compensate U.S. companies for expropriated properties by raising the negotiations of Chile's foreign debt.

Chile has also charged that the United States tolerated the action of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. in its efforts to overthrow the regime.

Denial by U.S.

Mr. Meyer said that the United States had rejected any ideas of overthrowing the Chilean constitutional processes following the election of 1970 and that the United States did not engage in improper activities in Chile.

Ecuador had also charged that the United States had violated the OAS Charter when Congress

USAF Plane Used in Bolivia

Return of Drug Fugitive
Stirs Debate in Washington

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, April 16 (NYT).—A controversy has developed inside the Nixon administration over the handling of international narcotics cases following the recent use of Air Force equipment and foreign-financed funds to obtain the return of a fugitive smuggler from Bolivia to the United States.

At the root of the controversy, according to a number of officials in a half-dozen government departments and agencies interviewed in the past two weeks, is the question of whether what are described as "extra-legal means" may be employed abroad by the United States to apprehend offenders under President Nixon's worldwide campaign against the traffic in narcotics.

The incident that led to the present review of these procedures involved the secret deportation by Bolivia on Feb. 24, into the hands of waiting American agents at the La Paz Airport of Hovsep Chabianian-Caramian—a convicted heroin smuggler who jumped \$100,000 bail in Miami last August. He was immediately flown by an Air Force C-130 transport plane to

Howard Air Force Base in the Panama Canal Zone and turned over to U.S. authorities there.

The 39-year-old Caramian, who has been called "one of the most prominent figures in the underworld" in Latin America by prosecutors, was returned to Miami on Feb. 27. He was sentenced to a 15-year prison term last Wednesday in federal court here.

According to State Department officials, the Bolivian police, in effect, agreed to Caramian's deportation outside the terms of the extradition treaty between the two countries, after being assured that they would receive 20 to 60 revolvers from the United States under the foreign-assistance program.

A Defense Department spokesman confirmed that Caramian had been flown by the Air Force from Bolivia in the first such known instance of international use of military facilities to deal with civilian criminals.

Special Mission

The Pentagon spokesman also said that the C-130 had been sent on a special mission to La Paz to bring Caramian back without required top-level clearance in Washington. He said that the Justice and Treasury Departments' narcotics agents requested and obtained the plane "in the field" from the headquarters of the U.S. Southern Command in the Canal Zone.

At a high-level meeting at the Pentagon on March 9, ranking Defense Department officials protested against this action by agents of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Bureau of Customs which, respectively, represent the Justice and Treasury Departments in the drive on narcotics.

The Pentagon reportedly took the position that all requests for military help in civilian law enforcement must be channeled through its general counsel.

Other Fugitives

Other officials said that the meeting at the Pentagon was also prompted by information that narcotics agents were seeking to obtain another Air Force plane to bring home two fugitives now being held in Brazil.

Asked about this report and the possibility that the use of Air Force aircraft might be requested in the future to repatriate other categories of wanted persons—such as draft evaders, deserters or those charged with political offenses—the Pentagon spokesman said that the department "tries to guard against the use of military facilities to deal with civilian cases."

The Justice Department, however, has refused any comment on the Caramian case and its implications.

Nixon Aide in Israel

TEL AVIV, April 16 (AP).—Herbert Stein, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors, arrived in Israel yesterday for a week of talks with Israeli bankers and financiers. He said he was not negotiating any economic projects although he was reportedly carrying a message from Mr. Nixon to Premier Golda Meir.

Muskie Also Lags in Pa.

McGovern Is Ahead in Mass. Poll

BOSTON, April 16 (WP).—Sen. George S. McGovern, D.S.D., has moved into the lead in the April 26 Massachusetts presidential primary.

A Boston Globe poll, released today, puts Sen. McGovern 11 points up on Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, and still gaining—confirming suspicions among Democratic politicians here that the South Dakota liberal may be on the way to a bigger victory than in the Wisconsin primary two weeks ago.

Muskie backers, who had received almost identical figures from their own pollster early in the week, have launched a last-ditch drive to salvage some delegates for Sen. Muskie. But one of them conceded that "we may not have time to reverse" the trend.

Sen. Muskie, political observers report, also is lagging in Pennsylvania, which will hold its primary election on April 25.

The Globe's copyrighted poll, completed six days ago, shows Sen. McGovern with a 38-to-27 percent lead over Sen. Muskie, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., who is in the preference primary here but has no delegates of his own running and has made no active campaign, is in third place with 17 percent of the vote. Thirteen percent is split among six minor candidates and 4 percent is undecided.

The poll presents a dramatic reversal of the standings in a similar Becker Research Corp. study for the Globe, completed on Feb. 13. Sen. Muskie led with 46 percent; Sen. Humphrey had 15 percent, and Sen. McGovern got only 11 percent.

The Globe poll, a telephone survey of 877 prospective voters, showed Sen. McGovern leading Sen. Muskie in every major section of the state except Worcester, where Sen. Muskie had a four-point edge. In Boston, Sen. McGovern led by 13 points.

As expected, Sen. McGovern's support was strongest among independents, who can vote in the Democratic primary, among voters under 30 and those with incomes above \$7,500 a year. But he matched Sen. Muskie's strength among registered Democrats and those with incomes below \$7,500.

Facing a possibility that defeats here and in Pennsylvania on April 25 might leave his campaign in ruins, Sen. Muskie spent 36 hours here last week, rallying his prominent backers to stem the McGovern tide.

A twofold effort began yesterday, aimed first at swiping votes for Sen. Muskie from Sen. Humphrey and the minor candidates in the popularity poll and secondly at electing the big-name Muskie candidates in the separate delegate voting.

Friday night, Sen. Muskie went on the air with a new five-minute TV commercial, produced just the day before by his newly hired local ad agency. The talk, beginning and ending with Maine stories, focuses on the need to defeat President Nixon.

Sen. Muskie's problems in Pennsylvania, serious as they are, are quite different.

2 Pennsylvania Votes

Pennsylvania is probably the most "political" of any of the states. Its split system is formalized. Both major parties have thousands of active workers. Two of its cities have old-fashioned, head-knocking political machines and the animosities and rivalries run strong.

Price of Electricity in U.S.
Expected to Double by 1990

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, April 16 (NYT).—The Federal Power Commission published a national power survey yesterday and predicted that the price of electric power would more than double by 1990.

Warning that "contradictory public attitudes" exist, the agency singled out environmentalism among several causes of actual or threatened power shortages. It cautioned that the public was underestimating the importance of maintaining adequate power supplies.

The commission forecast that by the end of 1990, the United States will need a generating capacity of 1,260,000 megawatts, as against a capacity of 340,000 megawatts at the end of 1970. A megawatt is one million watts.

To build the facilities to generate and deliver the additional power, the industry will have to spend between \$400 billion and \$500 billion between 1970 and 1990, the survey estimated. Because 60 percent of these funds will have to be raised in the capital markets, the commission said it was important to prevent further deterioration of the financial performance of utility companies.

The report noted that some 250 investor-owned utilities account for 77 percent of generating capacity. Federally owned sys-

tems, including the Tennessee Valley Authority, account for 11.5 percent. Other public systems produce 10.5 percent and small, rural cooperatives, most of which are engaged solely in the distribution of power, account for 1 percent.

The commission's report on "The 1970 Power Survey," which was set in motion in the middle 1960s in conjunction with the utility industry and the states, disclosed no new policy directions.

Meanwhile, Sen. Humphrey is rushing around the state, exhorting his politics of love, seemingly trying to shake every hand.

A good question is whether anybody cares. Richard C. Leone, Sen. Muskie's national political coordinator who is running the Pennsylvania effort, said that he'd bet that if a poll were taken now it would find 50 percent of the voters undecided.

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TriStar Jetliner Wins
Certification by F.A.A.

PALMDALE, Calif., April 16 (AP).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s TriStar jetliner was given final approval by the Federal Aviation Administration yesterday to enter commercial airline service.

The certification followed a difficult birth for the three-engine jet. Lockheed almost fell into bankruptcy early last year after Rolls Royce Ltd., British manufacturer of the plane's 42,000-pound thrust engines, went into receivership. Lockheed was rescued by a U.S. government guarantee of \$250 million in bank loans. Rolls-Royce's aircraft-engine division was taken over by the British government, and production resumed.



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equipped with the extra-long strap
that is necessary if the watch is to be worn
over the astronaut suit.*

Most watches are tested before they leave the factory where they were built; but only a few ever achieved the distinction of being tested by NASA. Of these few, only one watch survived to face the most awesome challenge of all: the test of the moon. This unique watch is the Omega Speedmaster, a production-line chronograph which is now standard equipment for all American astronauts.

The first test

The first test was the worst: all Omega instrument watches are put through factory tests far tougher than any they will meet in use. All Omega waterproof watches, like the Speedmaster, are put through special pressure tanks. Inside these tanks, watches are put under pressures ranging from 25 atmospheres to a vacuum of -700 mm of mercury, this change taking place in a few moments. The effect is that of a leap from 800 ft. below the sea to twice the height of Mt. Everest; and this leap is repeated for hours on end.

The test to destruction

In 1965, NASA bought ten absolutely standard chronographs, of ten leading brands, and proceeded to destroy them. The watches were subjected to instant temperature changes from -18° C to +93° C; endless hours in vacuum chambers; intense ultra-violet radiation; shattering acceleration to 20 g, and equally sudden plunges below the sea.

The purpose of this exercise in malevolence was known only to NASA; they needed a watch to send into space. And when a spacecraft is built

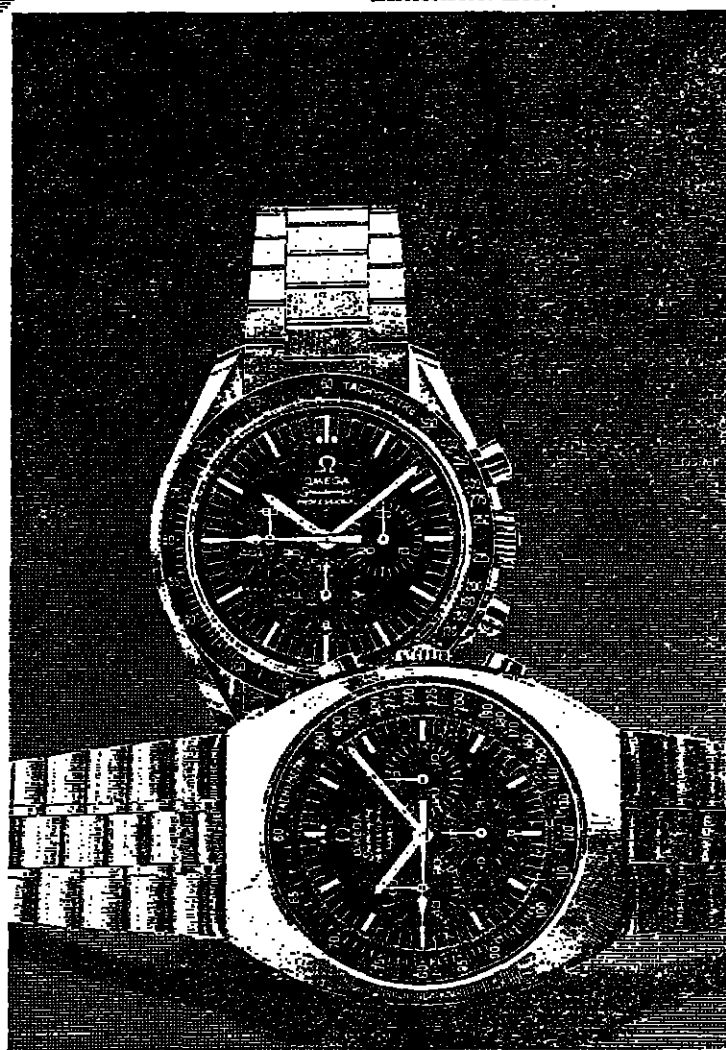
with a reliability factor of 99.9999%, a watch has to be good to live up to it. The Omega Speedmaster was the only watch to survive this test to destruction, and with Apollo 16 has completed its 44th space mission and its 5th landing on the moon.

The last test

After NASA had tried and failed to interrupt the even beat of the Speedmaster, only one test remained. The test of space. And no one really knew what space would do to a man, let alone his watch. The Speedmaster survived, triumphantly; survived the unnerving acceleration, survived the weightlessness, survived a 500,000 mile journey into space, survived the intense radiation.

The Speedmaster is a vital part of the equipment of every Apollo craft, and at no time did it prove its worth more than on the almost fatal mission of Apollo 13, when the astronauts were forced to depend upon their watches to time the firing of the re-entry rockets.

Now the potential buyer of a Speedmaster is quite certainly not an astronaut; but it's good to know that built into every Omega is the expertise, the painstaking craftsmanship, the sheer reliability that is an integral part of the watch the astronauts wear. The most tested watch in the world.



*Upright, the Omega Speedmaster Professional, the watch worn by all American astronauts; identical to that you can find in any Omega dealer's. In stainless steel.
Horizontal, the Omega Speedmaster Professional Mark II; the moon watch in a streamlined case. In stainless steel.*

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SPAIN FOR TOURISTS — So Very Much to Offer

MADRID—Tourism is to Spain what General Motors is to the U.S. economy, and Spain is now trying to diversify its tourism so that it can appeal to all pocketbooks and tastes.

While sun and sea remain Spain's biggest single industry, the planners in the Ministry of Tourism are fast adding golf courses and ski resorts, and reminding visitors that there are great cultural attractions, natural beauty, and wild birds and animals to keep the tourists coming and spending.

"We want Spain to be the complete tourist country," said a ministry official. "We've got not only sun and sea, but everything."

To prepare for this year's expected rush of visitors from all over, more than 50,000 new hotel beds have been added to the more than 750,000 available in 1971, when a record number of 28,000,000 visitors flocked to Spain. They spent more than \$2,000,000,000, and jammed hotels, roads, bullfight rings, golf courses, beaches, and swimming pools along the southern coastline with the catchy Madison Avenue names—Costa Brava, Costa del Azahar, Costa Blanca, Costa del Sol and Costa de la Luz.

Tiny Ibiza island, a flock in the Mediterranean with a normal population of 40,000, hopes to top last year's record number of visitors. To take care of them, nine new hotels have gone up. The owners say they are booked solid for the summer. They deny, however, that the boom was helped by Clifford Irving and all the publicity the island received as a result of his fake biography of American billionaire Howard Hughes.

Massive Playground

Spanish promoters, often with foreign capital, are betting that the sun and sea hotel boom is only the beginning of what could become a massive, year-round playground catering to all tastes and all budgets. So they have set out to capture the golfer, the skier, the tennis player, the hunter, the mountain-climber, the amateur archaeologist and the cultural buff.

Apart from two magnificent golf courses, at Soto Grande, near Gibraltar, and at La Manga, in Murcia, there are 38 golf clubs in Spain. One of them is at Nueva Andalucia, an ambitious tourist development which includes a marina, apartment houses, hotels, and cottages, west of Malaga. Soto Grande also has a tennis hotel, a beach, a bullring, and superb trails for those who prefer to ride horses. Prices, when compared with other countries, are not high.

Although most people don't

think of Spain as a place to ski, it is, after Switzerland, the second most mountainous country in Europe. And Spain is rapidly developing into a skiing country where the prices are not staggering, and where the trails—except for Navacerrada, less than 40 miles from Madrid—are not jammed. There are, as of now, 17 major ski stations in Spain. La Molina and Nuri are right near Barcelona, in the Pyrenees.

The hardy who like to combine swimming with skiing can do so on the Costa del Sol. They can drive to the Sierra Nevada, less than 50 miles, and ski after a dip in the Mediterranean.

All these resorts are equipped with lifts, and other facilities, and the night-life swings.

For the expert hunter, Spain is a sort of paradise of game birds, deer, wild boar, and, for those who want to pay, wild boars. Many Americans are known to sign up for a week of splendid shooting for \$3,000.

Old Civilizations

Few countries offer such varied relics of old civilizations as Spain—Phoenician, Greek and Roman; add to them the Moors and the Jews, and mix it with the feudal and a whole range of Roman Catholic churches. A mobile tourist who wants to take the time can have a splendid go at quiet communication with the past. He can stay in palaces, government-restored ancient homes and albergues (village inns) run by the Ministry of Tourism, which are often houses in refurbished grand old relics—like San Francisco in Granada, and Los Reyes Catolicos, way up north, in Santiago de Compostela. There are many others, clearly marked on maps and tourist guides. It's best, however, to phone ahead, because they offer good value and are often booked far in advance.

The ministry is giving its parades an added gourmet bid for the tourist. It is sponsoring period dinners which recreate menus of bygone eras. In Alcalá de Henares, the old university town near Madrid, there is a weekly dinner done in the manner of Miguel de Cervantes, the author of "Don Quixote." Not only do diners eat a 16th-century meal which includes eggs fried in honey, but they see a show depicting the bawdy student life based on the writings of Cervantes.

Similar meals based on Spanish history, and historical figures, are weekly events in Peniscola, in Toledo, and in other palaces and albergues. They are not cheap, however, and can cost more than \$20 a person.

Madrid itself offers a great base for the tourist. He can go to Toledo, Segovia, Aranjuez, and commune with the past, and, in

between, go to El Prado Museum, where Goya and Velazquez shine. He can also visit countless art galleries. The hotels, from the old Ritz, and the Palace, to the new Mella Castilla and Euro-building, rank among the finest in Europe. And the prices are more than reasonable for the quality of the service.

North of Spain

The north of Spain, the Basque country, Asturias, and Galicia, has gotten little publicity in the years of the southern boom, but they remain splendid resorts, with some of the finest seafood in the world, especially in Galicia. The beaches are braver, and they

are not so crowded as in the south, where Turremollinos is like Miami Beach with overtones of Blackpool and St. Tropez.

Then there are caves, like Altamira, in Santander, and mountains to climb, and countless streams in which to fish for trout. Salmon fishing, once among the best in the world, has declined because of pollution in the rivers of Galicia, but conservation groups are prodding the government to do something to save the salmon. Fishing and hunting licenses are a must, and should be acquired before venturing out with a rod or with a gun.

To make things easy for the tourist, the Ministry of Information has a tremendous array of guidebooks and pamphlets. It also has a listing of all the hotel

facilities in Spain complete with price-lists, and type of accommodation. All hotels are graded, from one to five stars. The most luxurious, naturally, have the most stars.

For the aficionado, Spain still sells its trademark folklore, bullfighting and flamenco, and the renowned fiestas like the ones at Seville, now in progress, San Fermín, in Pamplona, and San Isidro, in Madrid. But the tourist planners are banking less and less on these as selling points.

"The Hemingway era is over," said a ministry official, referring to the American writer who did so much to promote Spain in his work. "We are now a sophisticated country looking for tourists who want more than bulls and guitar sounds."

Having elegantly housed 135,000 Spaniards in Madrid Mr. José Banús took time off to create a sunshine paradise

Nueva Andalucia is its name

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Current offers of Nueva Andalucia include: Puerto José Banús

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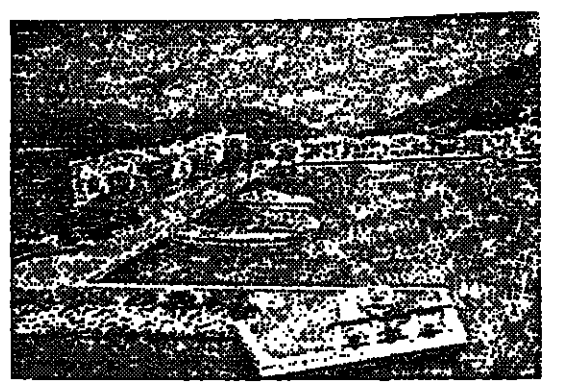
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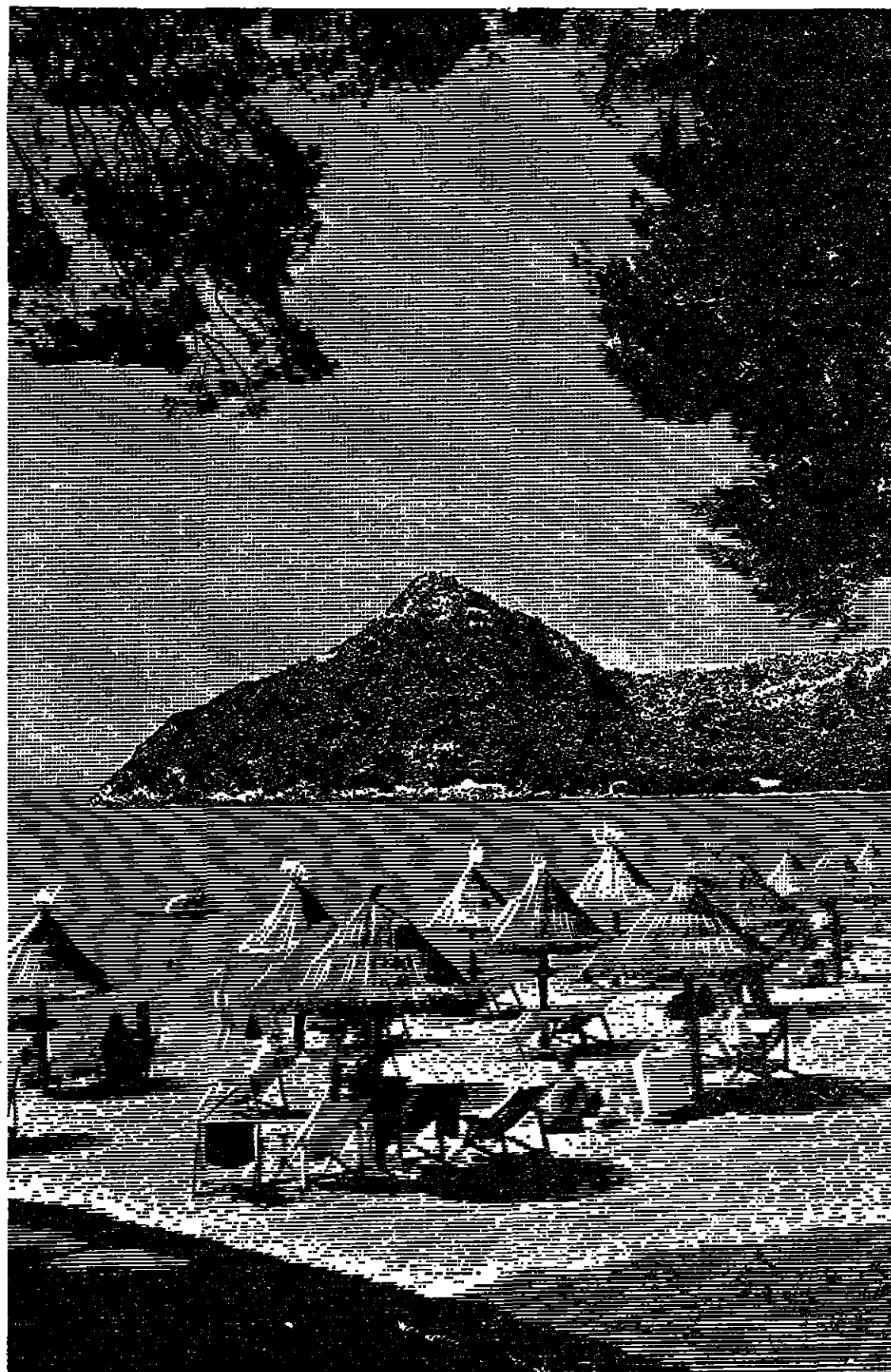
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The North Vietnamese Fighting Man: a Portrait

By George McArthur

SAIGON.—The average North Vietnamese soldier is a farm-boy draftee with less than five years education. His monthly salary will buy him 12 bottles of beer—if he can find the beer.

While campaigning in South Vietnam he gets a monthly allowance of two postage stamps. Since it takes six months to two years to get a reply, he doesn't write home very much.

Over the long years of the Vietnam war he has proved time and again that he is a superb soldier.

The propaganda machine of Hanoi would also make him out to be a faultless hero marching off to war with the teachings of Ho Chi Minh burned into his soul.

But he is also quite capable of throwing a blanket over his sergeant and beating him up. He will go over the hill on occasion and wind up in a penal battalion.

He also most likely knows how to operate within the system—for example, how to arrange extra rations. He resents city boys who knew how to beat the draft. He joins "bull" sessions where hazardous opinions are sometimes exchanged—such as the fact that his commander in chief, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, keeps a mistress in Hanoi.

In short, the North Vietnamese Army is not a monolithic Communist marching society.

Soldiers Talk

Despite the North Vietnamese concern for secrecy and the closed nature of Hanoi's society, over the years much information has emerged. Thousands of prisoners have been interrogated on the battlefield. Several hundred North Vietnamese have defected and talk freely in China-Hoi (Open Arms) centers. Organizational charts and training pamphlets have been captured. Intelligence specialists pick at every word in the official army newspaper, Quan Doi Nhan Dan (People's Army). Hanoi radio drops tidbits and sometimes carries major speeches on military matters by people such as Gen. Giap, who occasionally writes under a

pseudonym, but everyone gets the message.

In fact, the army is virtually the image of Gen. Giap, the former schoolteacher and mess-terminator of Dien Bien Phu who has been its only commander (backed by little known Gen. Van Tien Dung who sits on the Communist party military committee and by Gen. Song Hao who appears to be the army's senior political commissar).

Though he is a brilliant tactician, Gen. Giap's unmistakable trademark is the use of mass assaults. An American Army publication contains a telling quote attributed to Gen. Giap after the battle of Dien Bien Phu. He was asked how many troops he had been prepared to lose and he replied, "All of them."

Vital Experts

Yet Gen. Giap's army, even with its modern Soviet and Chinese weapons, still retains the guerrilla stamp. Its trainees are often formed in small 12-man groups that move or less roam the countryside, billeting in villages and private homes.

The annual anniversary celebrations also mark the army's guerrilla beginnings. The date of birth was put at December 22, 1944 when a 34-man platoon clashed with the French.

The army as it now exists, however, took shape in 1964 and 1965 when the mass infiltration into the South was decided. To maintain that policy a training program is now geared to turn out about 250,000 men per year.

Since 12 of Hanoi's 14 infantry divisions are now in Cambodia, Laos or South Vietnam, new recruits or draftees are almost certain to end up in combat. A few hundred will be pulled out for pilot training in Russia or for specialized armored forces training in China.

Though great efforts are being made to upgrade the skills of the North Vietnamese Army, Russian and Chinese technical experts are still vital. Intelligence experts believe at least 2,000 Russians are helping the North Vietnamese operate the sophisticated SAM missiles that are a major element in Hanoi's air defenses. The Chinese are probably less numerous than the Russians, but no one

appears to have a reliable estimate.

Though it remains overwhelmingly an infantry force, the army has expanded as fast as possible in other areas, not only in standard things such as artillery and armor but also in sophisticated fields like radio monitoring, radar operations, pipeline operations, map making and almost all other fields that are concerns of any modern army.

Though it is obviously a dominant force in North Vietnam, the army remains firmly under the control of the Communist party.

Political officers serve at every level and, except in specific combat situations, are the effective commanders of the actual units.

In addition, the party keeps firm control of the intelligence apparatus, from which the army is barred except at the local tactical level.

Although an intensive campaign has long been underway to encourage volunteers, prisoner reports and other evidence indicate that the foot soldiers are almost all conscripts. Those who do volunteer frequently do so because the local draft committee was getting ready to pounce anyway.

About 55 percent of the draftees have less than a fifth-year education. Very few have completed the equivalent of secondary school. After basic training many of the better educated are taken into the air force or go into officer training.

Size of Army

The draft pool is now from ages 17 to 35. Despite frequent draft calls, the North Vietnamese manpower pool remains large. At any given time, experts say, some 2.7 million males are within the draft limits and most of these are physically fit.

Estimates of the actual size of the North Vietnamese Army vary sharply. The actual regular army now numbers probably about half a million men of whom perhaps 150,000 are campaigning now in Laos, Cambodia or South Vietnam. A soldier's "social class" is a major element of his service

record. Until a year ago 63 percent were farmers and another 20 percent came from poor workers' families. Now it is estimated that a few more draftees are coming from urban areas because the rural manpower is less.

After training, a private will make six dong per month. This amounts to about \$2, but the purchasing power in North Vietnam is a bit more than that. Even a full general makes only \$70 a month (it is an esoteric computation but one American figured out that Hanoi could meet its monthly army payroll for the price of about five American jet fighters).

Far from being enthusiastic, the average draftee appears to be much like the draftee anywhere—reluctant but obedient. Many defectors report that the enthusiasm of 1965 is long gone. The pattern of prisoner and defector statements over the years indicates the draft has become extremely unpopular.

Until 1965, military service was for three years. Now, as in South Vietnam, the term is indefinite.

While Hanoi has consistently denied in public that it is sending troops into South Vietnam, the word is definitely known by draft-age males. Certain slang phrases have become a common part of the language.

In Hanoi's military terminology, South Vietnam is known as the B Zone. Getting sent to South Vietnam is called "taking a B." Taking the trip down the Ho Chi Minh Trail has been called a "death journey" in many captured diaries (which are supposedly forbidden but which many soldiers keep).

One problem the North Vietnamese Army has little of is sex. When the soldiers are given their initial oath, a lecturer emphasizes "no illicit love affairs will be tolerated." Prisoners have reported cases of men being executed for rape. In Cambodia, particularly, stern orders against fraternizing are enforced.

Indoctrination

About 30 percent of the time in training is also spent in political indoctrination efforts. Such lectures are increased be-

fore the men are sent to South Vietnam.

Before being sent south, the soldier will be equipped with two sets of fatigue uniforms, a knapsack, mosquito net, canvas ammunition belt, wool blanket, rice bowl, spoon, knife, metal or plastic canteen, entrenching tool and first-aid kit.

He may also get a quilted vest if he is going into a cold highland theater.

His standard rice ration on the march is 1 1/2 pounds per day, supplemented by half a pound of fish or vegetables. Frequently troops report operating on much less. One prisoner reported he had fought for two months on less than one pound of rations per day, on some days nothing at all.

The soldiers know they are being sent south when the medics appear to give them shots. Every man gets shots for plague, cholera, typhoid, paratyphoid and smallpox. Apparently, however, there is no program to re-humane the men on a regular basis. The only shots they get in the South are likely to be for tetanus if they are wounded and sent to a hospital.

Experts say that captured records indicate the hospital treatment, even in jungle installations is relatively good. Mortality is 15 percent, which is excellent under jungle conditions. However, such captured records do not show the number of wounded who die on the way to the hospital, and this is known to be high.

It is also known that the vulnerability of the North Vietnamese to disease is pronounced. The ordinary soldier is statistically certain to get malaria if he serves in the Central Highlands or the jungles of upper Cambodia.

Disease, hardship and the knowledge that he will probably never see his home again pose morale problems for the soldier which would probably make other armies helpless in a relatively short period of time. American officers who have long studied the situation report, however, that continued indoctrination maintains a high level of motivation even in local areas where morale itself is low.

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INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

An Interview With Hussein

By Marilyn Berger

PALEM BEACH, Fla. (WFP).—King Hussein of Jordan said here that he would not be drawn into another war with Israel because any repeat of the 1967 "disaster" would mean the destruction of the Arab world.

The king, in an interview at his waterfront retreat along Florida's east coast, was asked what he would do if Egypt were to carry out threats to go to war. "I will never be drawn into anything unless one and one make two," he replied. King Hussein, who has spoken frequently of Israeli military superiority, said, "Any move that Jordan makes in the future, so long as I am in a position of responsibility, whether political or military or in any other sphere, will only be taken after deep study and after we are sure it is the right course."

"So if going to war is futile, we will not go to war. Armed struggle is the last resort that could be adopted."

No New Disaster

King Hussein, acting in accordance with a mutual defense treaty that he signed with Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1967, joined in the battle against Israel that same year. Reminded of this, he said:

"In 1967, we knew we were walking into a disaster... I think any fresh disaster of that magnitude would mean the destruction of the Arab world. Others may say they are ready to sacrifice that many lives to reach a particular goal. If I were to say that, I think I should be the first to make the sacrifice. But life is dear and to waste it futilely I cannot see myself doing or contributing to."

While it was understood that King Hussein had privately told U.S. officials that he had no intention of going to war again with Israel, this was believed to be his first public statement to that effect.

King Hussein was the only Arab chief of state to become directly involved with military action during the six-day war in June, 1967. Following the war, Israeli spokesmen admiringly of the bravery of King Hussein and his soldiers, in contrast to the actions of the troops of other Arab nations.

"We don't want war," King Hussein said. "We want peace... a lasting peace that will not be contested by generations that follow us."

He said that Jordan always had been ready to make such a peace. Of all the problems in the Middle East, the king said, the most difficult are between Jordan and Israel.

Little Israeli Aid

"If there were solutions acceptable to Jordan, it would simplify things for the others... But Israel has not given us much up to now to make us feel encouraged that there will be a day of peace, lasting peace," he said.

King Hussein spoke with considerable regret about Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's move to break diplomatic relations with Jordan. "I can't understand it... I was extremely surprised," he said. "I consider it had not only for Jordan but for the Arab cause."

He added that relations between Egypt and Jordan had been bad for some time so that the formal break meant little.

These relations, he said, have been drifting toward an independent political position, contrary to what existed in June, 1967. Egypt's acceptance of the proposals for a Middle East settlement made by Secretary of State William F. Rogers without total coordination with Jordan caused the first break that grew with the passage of time.

"Part of the tragedy of Sadat is he is interested in being a greater person than Nasser..."

In 1967 we knew we were walking into a disaster... any fresh disaster of that magnitude would mean the destruction of the Arab world...



He is fighting Nasser's ghost," King Hussein said.

When he leaves the United States, King Hussein said, he may stop in London, Paris and Moscow. King Hussein, who has written and spoken extensively against Communist penetration in the Middle East, said that he hoped to Moscow to renew contact and explain our position. He said, however, that there are no firm plans for a visit.

The king said that even greater than his concern about Soviet influence in the Middle East or the impact of any major power, is his concern about the constant "deterioration" of the Arab world. He said that this was partly because of the failure to solve the Palestine problem.

"Governments," he said, "have not been able to give the people a feeling of pride or attachment or progress that unites the people, or the clarity of objectives that helps them move forward." In the past, King Hussein has written about political immaturity and irresponsibility of Arab leaders. In the interview, however, he said, "There is no political immaturity among the intellectual class, which will eventually have a major say in what is happening."

While the king expressed some guarded optimism about the future of the Arab world, the problems of the present create dangers for himself and for his country.

King Hussein, whose grandfather was assassinated, has been the frequent target of assassins. Just last week, Palestinian leaders developed plans for his overthrow. As he spoke, sitting at a swimming pool near a spacious Spanish-style villa, U.S. Secret Service men patrolled the beach wall and all entries. Coast Guard vessels occasionally sailed along the coast.

The king said that he remained convinced that his plan for a federated Arab state, providing a Palestinian homeland within the Jordanian government, remains the best hope for the future after a peace settlement is arranged.

Although extremists oppose it, he said, "it was not something that came out of the blue. It was discussed for a long time and will meet the expectations of the overwhelming majority of Palestinians."

Dangerous to All

Reminded that it is the Palestinian extremists who have threatened his life, he said, "they are dangerous, but dangerous to the cause of the Palestinians as much as anything else. They give an image of hijackers of planes... and embezzlers of money and this is far from what the real Palestinians are."

Asked why the Israelis reacted so violently to his plan, despite prior contacts—which he said were "indirect"—King Hussein said: "For the simple reason that the Israelis have always acted as a result of planning and have anticipated Arab moves. This is the first time that they were faced with a different situation where we presented a plan and did not merely react to them. This caught them off guard."

"It is important to try to understand people whether they agree with you or oppose you," he said. "But the positions are so far apart at this stage and have been."

King Hussein stressed that his plan was for the future. Contacts between Israel and Jordan are increasing. He acknowledged that plans are now under way to allow tourists to pass freely between Jordan and Israel. There also seems to be growing trade.

When asked whether, in the absence of a peace treaty, such trade would be a bad thing, King Hussein gave a pragmatic answer. He looked up, smiled, and asked simply, "Bad to sell our crops?"

Are Israeli and Jordan moving toward a de facto peace? "Time will tell," the king replied.

Kissinger Visit Delay Arouses Japanese Resentment, Strains Ties With U.S.

By John M. Lee

TOKYO (NYT).—The postponement of Henry Kissinger's visit to Japan, which was due to begin yesterday, has disappointed officials here. Although the intensified war in Vietnam is accepted and understood as the reason, the delay still seems another instance of growing U.S. indifference toward its chief Asian ally.

The abrupt U.S. policy shifts on China and trade accomplished at Japan's expense have left this country perplexed and restless. The conclusion here is that the White House has shifted the terms of the Japanese alliance to its own advantage and invited Japan to take it or leave it.

View of Adviser

"I think Dr. Kissinger sees us as a weak, childish and emotional country, and is proceeding on that basis," a senior Foreign Ministry official said.

As President Nixon's foreign policy adviser, Mr. Kissinger ap-

pears as the embodiment of an anti-Japanese mood. His reputation here is of a man insensitive to modern Japan, suspicious of militarism and nuclearization and perfectly willing to cast Japan as a rival instead of an ally in his five-power world balance of the United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe, Japan and China.

Called 'Schemer'

Sankai Shimbun, a Tokyo daily, has described him for its readers as "a cold-blooded Machiavellian schemer."

Friends here, however, argue that he and U.S. policy are misunderstood.

"Too much is being read into the China trip, they argue, and then go on to explain Mr. Kissinger's taste for wisecracks, some probably at Japan's expense, and for grand policy concepts that may lack something in execution."

Japanese officials agree that they may be under misapprehensions. That is why, they say, it is important for Mr. Kissinger to visit this country so he can take their measure on their home

ground. And they can take his. When he does come, he will find Japan going through an exceptionally difficult period.

There is a wide sense of political lethargy and even ineptitude as the eight-year-old government of Premier Eisaku Sato winds down. The 71-year-old premier is expected to retire soon and to be succeeded by another member of his ruling Liberal Democratic party, which is a conservative grouping despite its name.

Next month, Mr. Sato will realize the reversion of Okinawa to Japanese rule. The United States has cooperated, but this accomplishment has been overshadowed by Japanese frustration in establishing diplomatic relations with China and by worldwide resentment against Japan's overwhelming success in the export market.

Biggest Issue

China is the biggest issue in Japanese politics. Mr. Sato and his potential successors are all judged in terms of their ability to come to terms with this historic Japanese rival. Mr. Nixon, with-

out a word of consultation, has upstaged them all.

Japan is also worried that the American people might prefer the Chinese over the Japanese and that the President and Mr. Kissinger are far more impressed by the patrician airs and

Eskimos Meet Privately on Top Of the World, Ignore U.S., Russia

LITTLE DIOMEDE ISLAND, Alaska, April 16 (AP).—While statesmen and diplomats meet to thaw American-Soviet relations, Eskimos of both countries recently met on the icepack near the top of the world to renew their heritage and swap cigarettes.

The meetings were on the ice of the Bering Sea where 2 1/2 miles separate the Soviet territory of Big Diomedes Island and the United States territory of Little Diomedes Island. American and Soviet military forces observed the meetings through telescopes but U.S. military spokesmen said "we don't consider it a military matter."

The Siberian Eskimos were moved from Big Diomedes in 1947 to the mainland and last month some of them returned for a midwinter hunt for white fox. One of them, named Yakovlik, happened on Jimmy Iyapuma while the American Eskimo was breaking ice in search of seal March 23. They had known each other previously and arranged a meeting a week later involving three men from each island. "It was a real good visit and it made everybody happy" the Americans said later. They exchanged gifts, the Eskimos from the east giving tea, cigarettes, candy and sugar and their American relatives cigarettes and chewing gum. "We smoked some of the cigarettes but we don't like them as well as ours," one said. "Some tasted like cigars. They like chewing gum. We gave them lots of chewing gum."

world views of Premier Chou En-lai than by the irritating ambiguity of Mr. Sato. Japan has excelled, of course, in economic growth and earned the envy and the admiration of many. But Japan does not appear to have gained the warm acceptance in the Western world or in Asia that it craves. The reasons for this are obscured by problems of language, race and history.

Japan also sees a tendency abroad to belittle its accomplishments. William Eberle, President Nixon's chief trade negotiator, has cast aspersions on export growth by calling Japan a country that "plays dirty." Sharp business practices are criticized in Asia and economic aid is often derided as little more than export promotion.

Severe Costs

In the last few years, foreign observers have found economic growth achieved at a severe cost: air pollution, traffic congestion, inadequate housing and minimal social welfare services. But such environmental and social problems often seem more

compelling to outsiders than to the Japanese. There is endless talk but not too much action. "They've ruined the country," a prominent European friend of Japan said recently. "They have a good 30 years work here in which they could usefully devote their efforts to improvement."

Taking note of such sentiments, Mr. Sato said recently that he detected "a hardening of the international environment" against Japan.

Latitude Seen

Unfortunately, no respite is in sight. Ferocious trade imbalances between Japan and the United States seem bound to lead to more political conflicts. The improvements, to be wrought by liberalized trade policies here and the recent upward revaluation of the yen cannot yet be foreseen.

The question for U.S. policymakers, and for others, is what is Japan likely to do if this feeling of isolation persists and gathers force. Some analysts put the question more starkly: How far can the United States push or embarrass Japan without risk-

ing a neutralist or nuclear turn of policy?

Japanese officials doubt that Mr. Kissinger has calculated his moves in these terms. Judging from Washington's behavior, the United States sees a certain latitude. A big point in Washington's favor is the apparently genuine pacifism of the Japanese people and the absence of all political parties for nuclear weapons.

There is no doubt that Japan has the wealth and the ability to arm itself with nuclear weapons or mount an offensive overseas. But such intentions are nowhere in sight.

Rather, the temptation to go neutralist might well come along first. Japan perceives no military threat from either China or the Soviet Union, although this country historically has been fearful of the Russians.

Today, the mutual security treaty with the United States, which extends the protection of the American nuclear umbrella to Japan, is under criticism as needless and, indeed, provocative toward China. For many, the one great advantage of the treaty is that it keeps Japan from rearming.

5 Years After Greek Coup

The Last of the 1967 Colonels Has Never Been Stronger

By William Tuohy

ATHENS.—On a recent overcast day in the freshly scrubbed main square of Missolonghi in western Greece, Premier George Papadopoulos told the assembled throng in his strident voice:

"Our progress and that of our children will be halted only over my dead body."

No one in the applauding provincial audience or among the security forces on duty doubted the determination of the stocky 52-year-old former colonel—although there may have been a few in Missolonghi, and many others in Athens, who questioned this concept of progress.

For this Friday, the military government marks the fifth anniversary of its seizure of political power from a fragile and feeble Greek parliament, thus ending democratic government.

Since then, Papadopoulos has maneuvered shrewdly, making himself the undisputed leader of Greece. In the process, he has solidified the position of his government. Greece's political masters used to be referred to collectively as "the colonels," but the phrase is passé. Papadopoulos is supreme: Premier, Defense Minister, Foreign Minister, Minister of Government Agencies and regent for the self-exiled King Constantine.

Phoenix Rising

The official symbol of the government is a phoenix rising from flames guarded by an armed soldier. But cynics tend to describe the government as "Papadocracy," and anything resembling parliamentary democracy based on free elections is not in sight.

An extended trip through Greece today produces the inescapable conclusion, drawn from both pro-government and anti-government elements in this nation of eight and a half million, that the military rule of George Papadopoulos has never been stronger.

As one opposition politician summed it up: "There is no effective force today to challenge the regime, neither inside nor outside Greece."

To many outsiders, the question is why after five years of heavy-handedness, gross intimidation, political imprisonment, torture and suspension of parliament and elections there is no real sign of antagonism against the government—outside a relatively small circle of Athenian intellectuals?

There are several reasons: Firstly, it is because the government maintains its control through a large police force and the 150,000-man army, both of which have been upgraded in pay, privileges and status to form the new privileged class in Greece.

The army symbolizes law and order, and this deeply appeals to many people in the small towns and rural areas of Greece. Further, the powerful Greek Orthodox Church has tacitly backed the government, one of whose slogans is "A Greece of Christian Greeks." The wealthy business community, too, supports the government, which advocates free enterprise and generous tax exemptions.

The government, furthermore, does not have to worry much about the opposition, since it has failed to unite around a single leader or political nucleus.

Boom Times

But perhaps the most important underlying reason for the success of the government is the great consumer boom that has lately arrived in Greece.

Per capita income has risen to more than \$1,200, up a third since the military took over in 1967.

Stores in provincial towns are crammed with television sets, refrigerators, washing machines and other appliances. A developing country, Greece nevertheless has more than a half million television sets.

The biggest status symbol is the automobile. During the Easter holiday, fully 200,000 cars left the Athens-Piraeus metropolitan area for the countryside, carrying 600,000 people—out of a population of two and a half million. Greeks will pay up to a third of their annual incomes to purchase and maintain a car, and though gasoline costs more than 90 cents a gallon, consumption rose 14 percent last year.

"We are not ready to fight for democracy," explains one left-wing writer. "We are too busy

paying for our cars and our TV sets."

There is no unemployment in Greece and the country sends 300,000 workers to Western Europe. The remittances from them and Greek seamen abroad are expected to bring in \$500 million this year.

Tourist Rush

Greece's major growth industry is tourism—three million visitors are expected this year, 40 percent more than last year. Projections envision an increase of 25 percent annually for the next several years. Hotels are rising throughout the mainland, on Crete, Rhodes, Corfu and the smaller islands. Tourist sites are jammed.

Economists predict a 7 to 8 percent increase in real growth. The economic danger spots, however, are rising prices and a large trade deficit. But as a Western economist notes:

"A developing country like Greece needs to run a deficit to import the materials needed to industrialize. And Greece has a good line of credit to Western nations."

Critics of the government charge that the elements of the economic boom were set in motion before the military take-over. Whatever the case, the Papadopoulos government is clearly reaping the benefits of the consumer boom.

How do Greeks do in other ways?

"You must remember that most Greeks in the provinces and islands are conservatives," says a widely traveled professional man. "They remember the civil war [1947-49] that killed 350,000 people from a population base of seven million. Few Greeks want to undergo another bloodbath for the sake of an emigre king or some old politicians."

"Thus most Greeks are content with their lot today. For those who decide to oppose the regime, the going is tougher. I would not say that they live in fear, but rather in the shadow of fear."

A Look Back

Another Greek, a young businessman, adds: "Many Europeans and Americans who complain about the lack of freedom in Greece today never really know what Greece was like under previous so-called democratic regimes. Political freedom does not have a long or strong history in modern Greece."

"The last civilian government offered me a safe seat in parliament because of my father's money. Do you call that kind of corruption democratic?"

Most opposition figures agree that Papadopoulos has eased the restrictions on personal liberties during the last year.

These opposition sources say there are now 343 political prisoners in jail, with 30 others held but not charged.

Thus, even the opposition admits that the military government may be correct when it says that there are fewer political prisoners in jail today than any time since the civil war.

Torture is rarely used these days, sources say, though widespread reports of torture in the past served their purpose by intimidating people from actively opposing the government.

"A little torture goes a long way," says one intellectual. "The word gets around and creates a climate of fear."

Restrictions on the press have also eased. Technically, censorship has been abolished, but Greek papers operate under a tough press law if they misstep. In some bookstores, copies of works by Guevara, Marcuse and Brecht are sometimes available, though in the provinces a nod from a government agent is enough to discourage a bookseller from stocking anything considered controversial.

Opposition sources estimate that there are at least 100,000 paid government informers in Greece—doormen, concierges, taxi drivers, waiters, news vendors—and some 30,000 in Athens alone. In villages, the local militiamen also act as the government's eyes and ears.

Despite the apparatus of a police state, few detached observers agree here with the recent statements of German author Gunther Grass that Greece is as bad off politically as Czechoslovakia.

"Freedom is relative," says one opposition politician. "And whatever we may be lacking in

Greece, we are certainly far better off than the Communist countries in Eastern Europe."

"Grass's statements, in fact, received wide circulation here and the chief government spokesman offered to debate him on television. I can't imagine that happening in Prague."

The opposition leaders who have spent time in jail—and are now blacklisted among employers—seem to have a much more realistic appraisal of the strength of the Papadopoulos government than do other Athenian intellectuals and former politicians.

These opposition leaders who have been jailed are rather scornful of King Constantine, former Premier Constantine Karamanlis and Andreas Papandreu for criticizing the government from outside the country, rather than returning to Athens to dramatize their resistance.

The other intellectuals seem unrealistically optimistic.

"The regime has put a lid on Greek political life," said one, "but an explosion has to come soon."

Among this group of intellectuals, it is fashionable to blame most of Greece's ills on the United States.

The Central Intelligence Agency, it is alleged, had a hand in the coup of 1967 and is still responsible for keeping the military in power.

NATO Bastion

"If President Nixon would grant former Premier Karamanlis just a 15-minute audience to talk about what's going on in Greece today," said a prominent anti-government journalist, "the Papadopoulos regime would fall within 24 hours."

But such sentiments are considered wishful thinking by those opposition leaders who have spent time in jail. They believe that the Athenian political outs have made Washington the whipping boy because of their own lack of will or ability to undermine the government.

The Papadopoulos government is well aware that the United States regards Greece as a key strategic bastion covering the southeastern flank of NATO and the eastern Mediterranean.

Greece's strategic importance has increased as the Soviet fleet has moved into the Mediterranean, operating from ports in Syria and Egypt.

Thus, the Phantom jet squadrons being sold to Greece and the home-part facilities for the Sixth Fleet represent to the Pentagon a vital counterweight to the Soviet presence.

U.S. officials deny opposition charges that it has been overly friendly to the Papadopoulos government, arguing that U.S. arms and military support are not crucial to the success or failure of the Papadopoulos rule. The arms could be purchased elsewhere.

Greece's main foreign policy worry is not Russia but Cyprus, and most diplomats here believe Papadopoulos blundered recently in openly putting pressure on President Makarios of Cyprus to accept cabinet members more answerable to Athens.

Still, these diplomats give Papadopoulos credit for trying to find a solution to the Cyprus problem satisfactory to Turkey. And they also credit him with removing the highly emotional issue of Enosis, Cypriot union with Greece, from political debate.

Papadopoulos, too, is admired for the masterful way in which he has outmaneuvered the original collective leadership, shunting aside potential rivals to high-sounding but powerless posts as he took all the reins of government in his own hands.

Currently, next to Papadopoulos, the four most important men in the Greek government are considered to be: Gen. Odysseus Angelis, chief of the armed forces; Col. Demetrios Ioannides, chief of the military police; Col. Michael Roufogalis, deputy director of the Greek CIA; and Papadopoulos's younger brother, Constantine, who is Minister for Athens and the Greek Islands. All, of course, are very loyal to Papadopoulos.

And Papadopoulos is the boss, constantly fed information by his private intelligence apparatus.

His background in the army intelligence service, his sense of secrecy and his limited education have led Papadopoulos into a certain isolation from events around him.

"He is a good listener," says a man who knows, "but people are afraid to tell him things."

Varied Promises

The military government has promised to raise the income of the average man, to reform the educational system, to overhaul the bureaucracy, to guarantee freedom of opportunity and to reorganize the country's political life, eventually through parliamentary democracy.

In five years, it has built schools and roads, it has improved the lot of the military, it has built stadiums all over sports-happy Greece and it has encouraged foreign investors to help industrialize Greece.

But with Papadopoulos running a one-man show, there is a growing lack of long-range planning, and some of the better civilians have left the government in frustration.

"Reforming the bureaucracy is



Greece's George Papadopoulos

a real problem," a Greek political scientist says. "Unfortunately there is no tradition of a respected civil service. All the young men with talent avoid government and go into business."

Government officials talk about building a stable case for eventual democratic government. But, increasingly, they are vague as to when free elections will be held and when martial law will be lifted.

And with Papadopoulos very much keeping his own counsel,

no one is sure whether he wants to abolish the monarchy and rule as the president of a new republic, or lure back a tame King Constantine to give the seal of approval to the government.

Thus, despite Papadopoulos's pragmatism and energy, an air of uncertainty hangs over Greece today.

"We know where we are today," a respected Greek observer says, "but we have no clear idea of where we are going."

© Los Angeles Times

Czechs Edge Toward Reform

Husak Is Careful of Revision Charge

By John M. Goshko

PRAGUE (WP).—After three years of denouncing the "economic adventurism" of the 1968 liberalization period, Czechoslovakia's present leadership appears to be feeling its way toward some modest experiments of its own.

It is being done very slowly and very cautiously. The last thing likely to happen here is a return to the wide-open decentralization and other departures from traditional Communist theory instituted in 1968 under Alexander Dubcek and his chief economic theoretician, Ota Sik.

Still there are growing signs that the country's current leader, Gustav Husak, has swung around to the opinion that Czechoslovakia's economic problems cannot be solved with the old pre-1968 methods. His dilemma is that any sudden changes could arouse the suspicions of the Soviet Union and domestic hard-liners about a resurgence of the 1968 heresies.

Ever since he supplanted Mr. Dubcek as Communist party chief in 1969, Mr. Husak has tried to reimpose on Czechoslovakia a level of Communist orthodoxy acceptable to Moscow. In pursuing this goal, he has tried to purchase the cooperation of the Czechoslovak people by providing prosperity and a higher standard of living.

Success Greater

Over the short run, his success has been greater than most observers originally thought possible. The feared stagnation or even collapse after the 1968 Soviet invasion never materialized. In terms of full employment and availability of consumer goods, Czechoslovakia today seems one of the brighter spots on the

economic map of Eastern Europe.

However, much of this has been accomplished through makeshift expedients like price controls and an apparent under-the-table credit from Moscow to facilitate purchases of goods from the West. Beneath the surface, Czechoslovakia remains caught in the same structural difficulties that have afflicted its economy ever since it came into the Communist orbit.

It is an industrial country that has overextended into far too many areas. It badly needs weeding out but it is hampered from doing this by outdated technology and industrial plant.

Much of its most potentially profitable production is obligated to the Soviet Union and other bloc countries. Much of what remains is not competitive in Western markets. As a result, Czechoslovakia cannot generate sufficient hard currency to buy the technology and modern equipment necessary to revamp its industrial base.

Reform Basis

It was the hope of breaking out of this vicious circle that led to the economic reform in 1966 that was brought to full flower under Mr. Dubcek in 1968. Mr. Sik's theory was that such measures as greater autonomy for plant managers, price reform and more flexible export procedures would expose industry to world market pressures and make it more competitive.

After Mr. Dubcek's downfall, his successors found that attacking the economic reform was an expedient device for discrediting the liberalization period. In 1970, the Husak regime instituted the so-called "consolidation" that has been the operative word in government economic policy ever since.

This included strong measures to re-establish control over new investment, wages, production decisions, foreign trade and imports. As codified in the new five-year plan introduced last year, Czechoslovakia was to go a considerable distance back in the direction of the old Stalinist-era central planning.

"Consolidation" also meant a purge that swept all the top-level economists of the Sik school into obscurity or exile and then extended down through the ranks of the party and industry. Non-government sources here estimated that at least 50 percent of the managers in basic industrial enterprises during the Dubcek period subsequently lost their jobs.

Now the indications are that "consolidation" has put the country back in essentially the same vicious circle that prompted the 1966 reform. As one diplomat here noted:

"The machine didn't stop working as many feared. The real problem is that it's working very fitfully and sluggishly. There is a general malaise among workers and managers that is felt through the whole system."

This apparently has not been lost on the Husak regime. In recent weeks, the former campaign of vilification against economic reform has gradually been changing to the point where many observers think that some kind of relaxation is under study.

Increasingly, Mr. Husak and other regime leaders have taken the position that the basic reform principles of the mid-1960s were largely valid but had come under the control of the wrong people and had been misused. In one speech, Mr. Husak said that it was necessary to "scrape away the revisionist deposits entrusted on the 1966 reform" and take a new look at it.



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"Reforming the bureaucracy is

Berrigan Trial: To What Purpose?

Now that the trial of Father Philip Berrigan and his co-defendants is over, it might be useful to go back over the course one more time to try to see what it tells us about the trend in the administration of justice in this country these days. The first news of this business came seeping out of the White House in news dispatches in mid-October, 1970, reporting that the director of the FBI had warned Republican congressional leaders at a White House briefing that the wave of political kidnappings and assassinations in Canada and Latin America might spread to the United States. Specifically, Mr. Hoover was reported to have warned that "a new secret revolutionary group, called the 'East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives,' planned to use political kidnappings and assassinations as a device to disrupt government."

The anti-war movement was still alive and kicking and draft board raids were still being carried out. This was—of true—heady stuff. Later in the year, Mr. Hoover testified before a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee that the East Coast Conspiracy planned to kidnap White House aide Henry Kissinger and to blow up tunnels under government buildings.

At that point the FBI really went to work interviewing, investigating and putting all kinds of information together. A federal grand jury, which had begun sitting in December, handed down indictments in January charging Berrigan and a number of others with conspiracy to kidnap and to bomb and—inexplicably—with the substantive crime of kidnapping. During the next month portions of letters which had been passed between Sister Elizabeth McAllister and Father Berrigan somehow found their way to Time and to Life magazines.

At about the same time, William S. Lynch, who was to become chief prosecutor, was assigned to the case. Shortly thereafter, a second indictment was handed down by the grand jury changing the cast of defendants a bit, dropping the substantive kidnap charge and making the major charge general conspiracy—with bombing, kidnapping and draft board raids being mentioned, thus relieving the government of the obligation to prove the specific crime of kidnapping. It contained, as an attachment, two of the letters which had passed between Sister Elizabeth and Father Berrigan. The press picked them up and the plot began to look real while the private lives of Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth became the subjects of salacious gossip.

Then came the trial. The prosecution took 24 days to present 64 witnesses, but the chief witness for the prosecution was Boyd Douglas, 31, a man with a criminal record dating back to 1958 including convictions

on such crimes as passing bad checks and forgery followed by an assault on an FBI agent. When Philip Berrigan was brought to Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary to begin serving time for his part in draft board raids, Douglas was the only prisoner in the institution on a study release program—giving him access to the outside world. Shortly thereafter, Boyd Douglas began to act as courier between Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth. When the prison authorities confronted him with their knowledge of his activities, Douglas agreed to become an informer for the FBI.

Douglas testified about the letters and about his conversations with the defendants. He told about passing himself off to the defendants as a demolition expert and he told about turning in friends after luring them to participate in demonstrations. The defense tried to make him out a professional liar, but it was clear when Douglas left the stand that the defendants had corresponded in a manner that violated prison policy and that, indeed, there had been conversation about the tunnel at the capital and a "citizen's arrest" of Dr. Kissinger.

After the prosecution rested, so did the defense—it offered no evidence whatever, letting the prosecution's case rise or fall on its own weight. The jury convicted Father Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth of seven counts of smuggling illegal contraband—seven letters—an offense for which no one has ever been previously prosecuted, but it hung—overwhelmingly 10 to 2—for the defendants on the major conspiracy charge.

Now that the smoke has cleared, it seems fairly obvious that the real bogeyman Mr. Hoover conjured up for us was something closer to a nun's dream of glory, fueled by letters passing between people who shared a twin passion: one for each other and the other for peace, having it all frustrated by a long, enforced separation. The FBI discovered the correspondence between Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth and, instead of stopping the continuing crime—of which the two now are convicted—they encouraged, aided and abetted it. Then Mr. Hoover joined the country and the snowball became an avalanche—not to say a screen behind which to hide the FBI's failures in other matters such as running fugitives Bernadine Dohrn and Kathy Boudin to earth. An enormous amount of the taxpayers' money was spent in this folly and to what purpose?

To some purpose, we think the work of the law is to draw lines between Situation A and Situation B or between lawful conduct and that which is illegal. The Harrisburg jury did a great service, we believe, in voting ten to two that written fantasies are not yet against the law in the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The War Powers

There is no doubt that the authors of the Constitution intended that the President and both houses of Congress share the awesome power to commit this nation to war. James Madison and his colleagues would be astonished—and probably horrified—at the spectacle of two administrations waging a major war for more than seven years without ever obtaining a formal declaration of war from Congress.

Having long felt that President Johnson missettled them with the Gulf of Tonkin resolution into much more of a land and air commitment in Vietnam than they had ever foreseen or desired, a majority of the members of Congress finally repealed that grant of authority. Yet President Nixon continues to wage the war and has intensified the bombing on no clearer constitutional basis than a very loose interpretation of his power as commander in chief to protect American troops.

Short of expressly forbidding the expenditure of additional funds for any military purpose in Vietnam, a step which the House of Representatives has been reluctant to take, Congress has apparently no way to restrain Mr. Nixon's war-making proclivities in Vietnam.

But the Senate is determined to learn something from the long, painful Vietnam imbroglio and improve congressional procedures for coping with future foreign crises which have a war potential. By an over-

whelming margin the Senate has approved the war powers act sponsored by Sens. Javits of New York and Spong of Virginia. Although leaving the President free to cope with an unforeseen military emergency, it would require him to submit a report immediately to Congress and would forbid the use of American armed forces in any military action for longer than 30 days unless the President had obtained the express consent of Congress.

The administration has opposed this bill because of its implicit rebuke to Mr. Nixon's free-wheeling use of his power as commander in chief in the current bombing and in the earlier "incursions" into Cambodia and Laos. Yet the bill does nothing more than spell out what used always to be regarded as sound constitutional practice. Approval of the bill by the House would lay the basis for a highly desirable return to the checks and balances so carefully devised by the nation's founders.

It is equally important that the Senate act on legislation offered by Sen. Case of New Jersey to require approval of so-called "executive agreements" between this country and various foreign countries. The establishment of military bases, the stationing of troops and the acquisition of naval privileges can be precluded to the making of war. These agreements, too, deserve full constitutional review.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

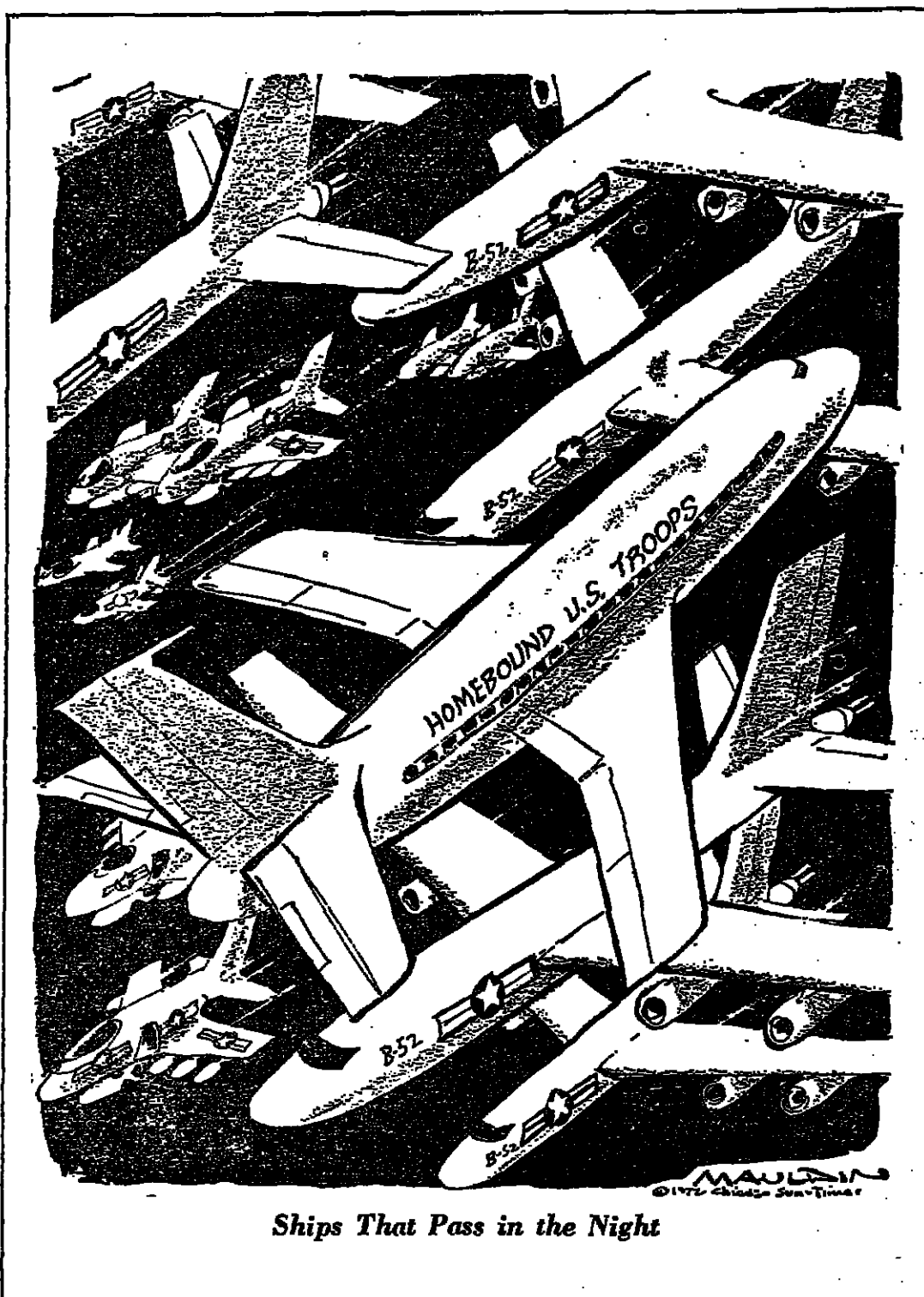
April 17, 1897

PARIS—The Herald's Easter number, to be published tomorrow, will consist of 23 pages and will comprise, besides the usual Sunday features, an artistic and literary supplement containing stories by the celebrated novelists Paul Bourget, Paul Hervieu, Anatole France, Pierre Loti, Marcel Prevost, Gabriele D'Annunzio and Camille Flammarion. Purchasers are reminded that there is no increase in price.

Fifty Years Ago

April 17, 1922

PARIS—Johnny Weismuller, the wonderful boy swimming champion who is now proclaimed as the fastest swimmer of the world, has during the last month created five new records. It was in the eastern part of the United States that he accomplished his recent record breaking. While he might be called strictly a sprinter, he left the short distance and bettered the world's 500-yard time by the amazing time of 2.20 seconds.



Ships That Pass in the Night

Who Speaks for America?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the last few days the administration has claimed that 80 percent of the income tax returns made out by the tax advisers are fraudulent, that there is widespread price gouging and miscellaneous chicanery by producers at the expense of consumers, and that organized labor is just as selfish in opposing the Wage Board as business is in evading the anti-inflation policies of the Price Board.

The picture of America that comes out of all this is a divided and selfish nation, dominated by powerful special interest groups that have no common concern for the national interest.

You can hardly pick up a paper these days without reading about some company or union or congressman, or even some sports star, who has evaded or defied the rules—not to mention the organized criminals or the sick and demented rebels, who have taken to dope and crime to defy or escape the normal rules of modern American society.

Well, it would be a brave or foolish man who would deny the charge, and yet there is something to be said on the other side. If we are thinking of the nation as a whole, some clear distinctions have to be made between individuals and institutions, and between "news" and truth.

The Other Side

The scum rises to the top, here as elsewhere, but it is not the substance of the whole. Maybe most tax advisers take advantage of the rules, or even cheat a little at the edges, but there are few countries in the world today where so many taxpayers level with the rules more than in the United States, and even most of those who go to tax advisers are more concerned by the mysteries of the tax system than by trying to beat it.

The same can probably be said about big business and big labor, ITT and George Meany of the AFL-CIO are now in the headlines, but one wonders whether they are really representative of most businessmen or most working men.

The president of ITT presides over one of the 10 biggest conglomerates in this country, but he is not yet accepted by his colleagues as a member of the business council, and is not regarded by his peers as an acceptable symbol of American business. He is an embarrassment to them. George Meany is a powerful figure, mainly because he says in public what he thinks in private—which few public men do these days—but his aggressive views on the Vietnam war are even more unrepresentative of the views of the average working man than ITT's political and lobbying tactics are representative of most leaders of big business.

Something is wrong and even tragic in all this, for the weakness in our national life seems to be driving out the strong. Even when you look into the activities of ITT or the AFL-CIO it is hard to believe that their leaders are evil or insensitive men, indifferent to the common interests of the nation. They are merely doing what they think is best for their separate institutions.

It is very interesting to ob-

serve the leaders of America these days, not only in government but in business and the professions. They are successful, but most of them seem unhappy in a system they cannot quite understand or reconcile with their private ideals. They cannot put their personal morals together with their institutional responsibilities. In short, they feel trapped, and this is as true of the President with his torments and Mike Mansfield with his legislative agonies, as it seems to the leaders of business and labor, or the universities or the press.

The White House

In such a situation, the role of the federal government, and particularly of the President, is critical, for in a secular society that is full of doubt about the church, the university and the press, the White House is still the pinnacle of our civil life and the hope of some moral order and presiding national purpose.

Yet the central government in Washington today is not the answer but the symbol of our moral dilemmas. It is arguing for peace and human pity, but waging a savage air war in Vietnam. It is seeking the tax dodgers, the price and wage gougers, and the news managers, but it is itself still managing the news, conniving with the tax dodgers to finance its political ambitions and destroying Vietnam in the name of saving it.

This is not a partisan point, for the Democratic candidates for the presidency are also trapped in the system and are destroying one another and their ideals in the process of defeating the President.

Everybody in power in America today seems to sense this problem, but doesn't quite know the answer to it.

And they feel that it is fair to look to the President for a lead. The heart of this country still clings to its ideals, but its insti-

tutions are clinging to their selfish interests. Better than any body else, the President has the power to establish the standard and set the model, to direct or manipulate the powerful forces of the nation, to encourage the best in us, and while this is an ideal that often moves him, it is clearly not the dominant force in his leadership today.

NEW YORK.—The most important message Henry Kissinger was hoping to take with him to Tokyo this weekend was clearly the reassurance that while the United States has obviously changed its relations with China and, indeed, has done so in a dramatic way, Washington continues to recognize that Japan is and should be our permanent ally in the Pacific.

Whether the President's national security adviser will eventually address these words in person is unimportant. The fact is inescapable and a cardinal feature of this administration's policy just as it has been for every other administration since Truman's.

Nixon wisely terminated the ridiculous pretense that China was a neutral partner. He truly spoke for the largest country in the world. Under any sensible recognition policy, which we haven't had since before Woodrow Wilson, we would never have gotten into this silly mess but Nixon deserves credit for getting us out.

In Steady Contact

As a consequence we are now in steady contact with Peking through ambassadors in Peking and on the slow road toward ex-

The Muskie Problem And Its Implications

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—I have known and admired Ed Muskie for 10 years, so I was chagrined the other day in Pittsburgh when an interview I had with him turned to ashes. Chagrined and enlightened.

For my exchanges with the senator say a good deal about the crisis in national political dialogue now known as The Muskie Problem.

Our session began pleasantly enough. Muskie is one of the few big shots in American politics, indeed in American life, occasionally able to admire something besides himself. He was standing at the window of his hotel room taking in the gorgeous sight of the Allegheny and Monongahela coming together in the Ohio River.

"It was all closed in," he said pointing to the curtains which I guess had been drawn across the window. "I had them open it up."

I asked him if he was going to open up the political race in the same way. He said he'd like to if the media would only let him. "I know I can't control the things they say. But what would they be calling George McGovern if he had my record—if he led in the Gallup and Harris polls matching Democrats against Nixon, if he led in the number of primaries won, if he led in the delegate count? They'd say he was the frontrunner."

I asked him why he let what was said in the press and on television bother him. He replied: "I don't like to seem to hover over a variety of positions, to yaw. They say that I promised to enter all the primaries, but I never said that."

The 4th District

I said that speculation about a narrowing of plans was inevitable after what had happened in Wisconsin. I said that I myself was puzzled as to why he had done so badly, especially in the 4th Congressional District of South Milwaukee. He said: "Why do you ask me about the 4th District?"

"Because those are your people," I replied. "You mean Polish-Americans?"

"Well, why don't you ask Hubert Humphrey how he did with his people, the people right next to his state, the people he knew so well he was called the third senator from Wisconsin?"

I asked him if one of his difficulties might be that he wasn't coming through as clearly as Humphrey and McGovern. "What

would happen," I wondered, "if you got up and said: 'Look, Hubert Humphrey is a friend of mine. So is George McGovern. But they can't beat Richard Nixon. I can.'"

He twinkled a little, and said: "I don't mind saying I can beat Nixon. But I'm not going to say that somebody else who might be the nominee can't beat Nixon."

"How about food prices?" I asked. "Why don't you say that Humphrey and McGovern come from farm constituencies and that, whatever they say, they can't out food prices any more than George Wallace can solve the school problem?"

"Well," Muskie said, "let's be fair. We both know that the farmer isn't primarily responsible for high food prices."

Shortly afterward Muskie had to go to a meeting, and as I sat amid the ruins of what I thought would be a productive interview it struck me that I hadn't asked a single question on a substantive issue—on Vietnam, the economy, crime, civil rights. All the talk had been about political tactics, about what kind of a figure he was cutting.

For and Against

Right there lies the Muskie problem. It is the problem of defining an image in this country. It is the problem, central to our national politics, of art imitating life.

Muskie's opponents have solved that problem by being against things. George Wallace proves that the best thing by being against. George McGovern proves he's the genuine article by being against the war. Hubert Humphrey proves he's the goods by being against the President's economic policies.

But does that make them good presidential timber? Does it even prove they are worthy of trust? I think not.

For my own part I would trust Muskie over any of them. I would trust him because he is thoughtful and fair, because he does not define himself by being a mere advocate. I would trust him because he occasionally does stop to look at the scenery. I would trust him because he has had the courage to change—because he did change to come out against the war; because he did change and release the list of his contributors.

I don't know whether Muskie will be nominated. But my feeling is that if he doesn't make it, the fault will be in ourselves, in the corrosive skepticism that makes a man honest enough to be unsure seem somehow suspect.

Selling a Line in Tokyo

By C. L. Sulzberger

CHANGE of diplomatic missions almost must first be accomplished. Moreover, the improved relationship with China is considered an important factor in our policy toward the Soviet Union because it offers alternative force balances and political postures in case of any major crisis.

Nevertheless, Washington remains aware that for reasons of geopolitics, as well as ideology, Peking is and will continue to be America's opponent but Tokyo, despite arguments about commercial and financial matters and even disagreements on Japan's strategic role, is and will continue to be America's ally.

For years after World War II Japan found itself more in the position of subordination and not state than partner. This was underscored by the fact that the United States and its nuclear umbrella remained the fundamental protection of the Japanese people.

Today, however, Japan is on the verge of becoming more obviously independent in the expression of its policy. It isn't going to become a nuclear military force by entering the atomic weapons morass; but it is going to exploit the remarkable trading and industrial vitality that makes it into a new and unprecedented kind of peaceful superpower.

For the first time since 1945, Japanese governments will have very major decisions to make upon purely national interests and benefiting from a central position triangulated between Russia, China and America.

The Japanese were rattled when Nixon arranged his Peking journey without first consulting Tokyo. This doubtless led them to encourage a visit from Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. But they don't really like the Russians. Until Moscow returns disputed island territory they aren't over-inclined to invest too much energy or money in developing Siberia, as Russia suggests.

Moreover, the Japanese are not alarmed by any imminent prospect—at their expense—of renewed Sino-Soviet amity. Although the Kremlin sent back to Peking its chief negotiator, Leonid Brezhnev, the general belief is that this was intended to convince Washington that Soviet relations with China are not as bad as they look. Neither the United States nor Japan sees much possibility for an inter-Communist new deal under the existing Chinese leadership.

Against this background, the temporarily postponed Kissinger trip to Tokyo will be useful because he carries much more clout than Marshall Green, the assistant secretary of state who briefed the Japanese on Nixon's talking conversations after accompanying the presidential party. Kissinger will undoubtedly stress Nixon's desire to visit Japan.

Not Tomorrow

But that won't be tomorrow. We once intimated that the President might fly to Tokyo this June. The Japanese replied that such a proposal called for an inter-American journey by Emperor Hirohito. His brief American stopover en route to Europe, where Nixon greeted him in Alaska, was not regarded as a substitute.

Because of the prospect that Japan's government will soon change—probably during the very month of June—with replacement of Premier Sato, and also because of a full U.S. presidential calendar for the remainder of an election year, the program of Hirohito and Nixon visits has been deferred.

Both sides simply agree on an exchange of "an appropriate time." The Japanese are not only betting that this means 1973 but that Nixon will then still be the President of the United States. They eventually expect Kissinger to substitute as traveling salesman.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Abbot 4 1/2%	10 61 91 91	0
Abco 4 1/2%	10 61 91 91	0
Abco 4 1/2%	10 61 91 91	0
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Abco 4 1/2%	10 61 91 91	0

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Abco 4 1/2%	10 61 91 91	0
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Abco 4 1/2%	10 61 91 91	0
Abco 4 1/2%	10 61 91 91	0
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Abco 4 1/2%	10 61 91 91	0

SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE DES MATÉRIAUX DE CONSTRUCTION

S. N. M. C.
(ALGERIA)
US \$ 7,000,000
FIVE YEAR LOAN

UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES -
MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK - Paris Office

BANQUE EXTÉRIEURE D'ALGÉRIE

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F.
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York - Paris office
Arab African Bank - Banco di Roma-France
Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord
Commerzbank A.G. - Frab-Bank International
Sifida Investment Company S.A.

We are pleased to announce that
the following have been appointed as
Senior Vice Presidents
and elected to the Board of Directors:

W. WARD CAREY
New York

YANNIC P. MERCIER
Paris

EASTMAN DILLON, UNION SECURITIES & CO.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, INC.

215,000 Shares Oriole Land & Development Corp.

Common Stock
(Par Value \$10)

Paribas Corporation

Drexel Firestone
Stone & Webster Securities Corporation
Reynolds Securities Inc.
Burnham & Company Inc.
Clark, Dodge & Co.
Harris, Upham & Co.
Shields & Company
C. E. Unterberg, Towbin Co.

duPont Glorie Forgan

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Shearson, Hammill & Co.

CBWL-Hayden, Stone Inc.

Equitable Securities, Morton & Co.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

R. W. Pressprich & Co.

Thomson & McKinnon Anchinclos Inc.

Walston & Co., Inc.

April 13, 1972

ITALFORTUNE INTERNATIONAL FUND S.A.

Headoffice:

11, Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte
LUXEMBOURG

CONVENING NOTICE

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
which is going to be held on April 25th, 1972, at 15:30 o'clock
at the Company's head office in Luxembourg with the following agenda:

AGENDA

1. Reports of the board of directors and the statutory auditor;
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and profit and loss statement as at December 31st, 1971;
3. Discharge of the directors and of the statutory auditor;
4. Statutory elections;
5. Miscellaneous.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ADVERTISING

International Stock Market

EUROBONDS

STRAIGHTS

SHARES

International Stock Market

EUROBONDS

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International Stock Market

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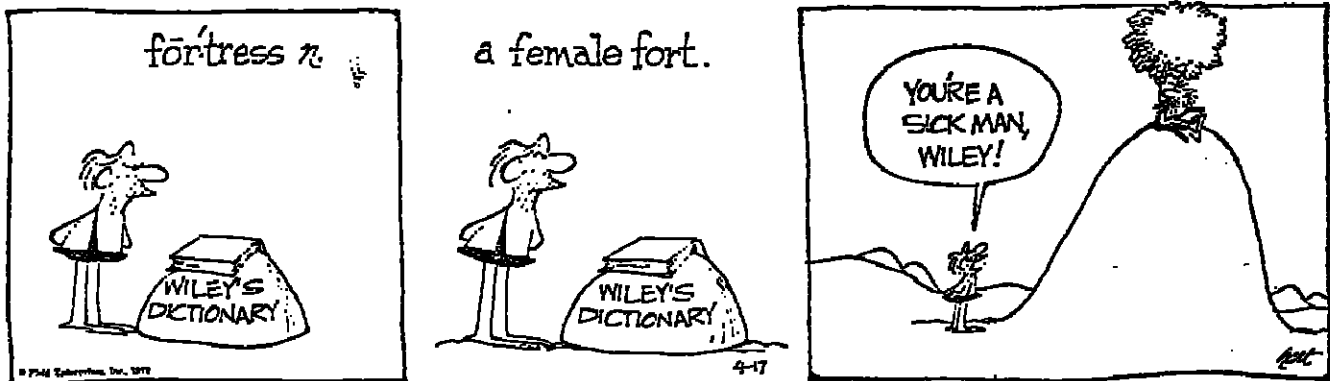
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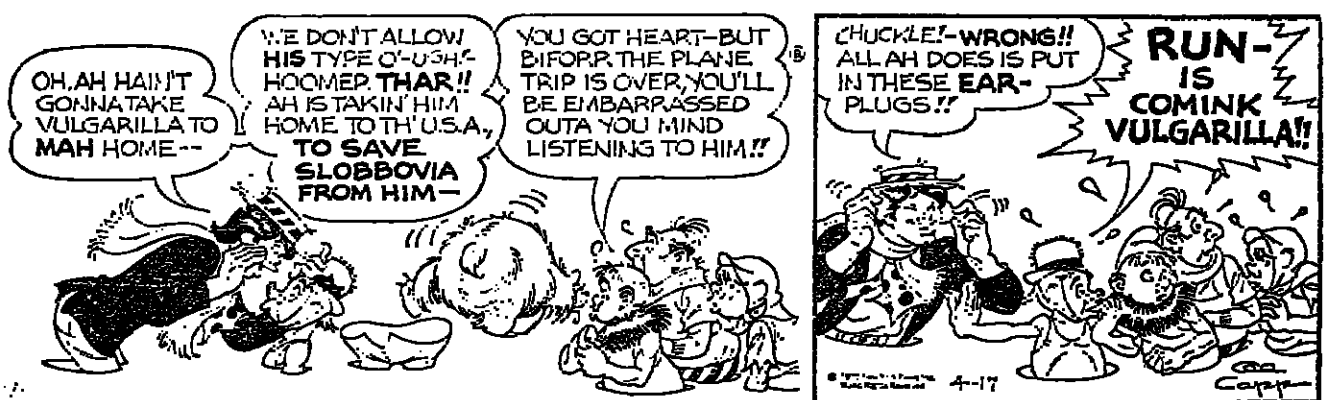
PEANUTS



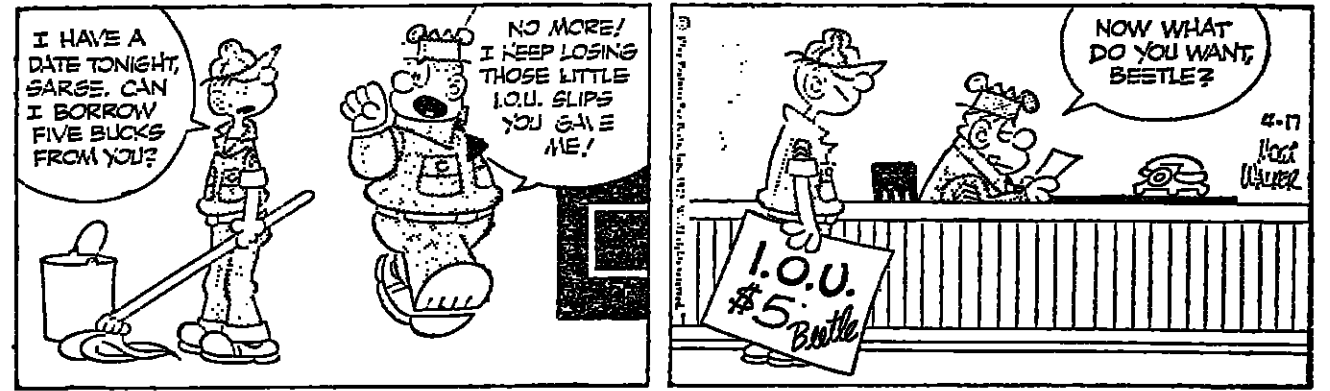
B.C.



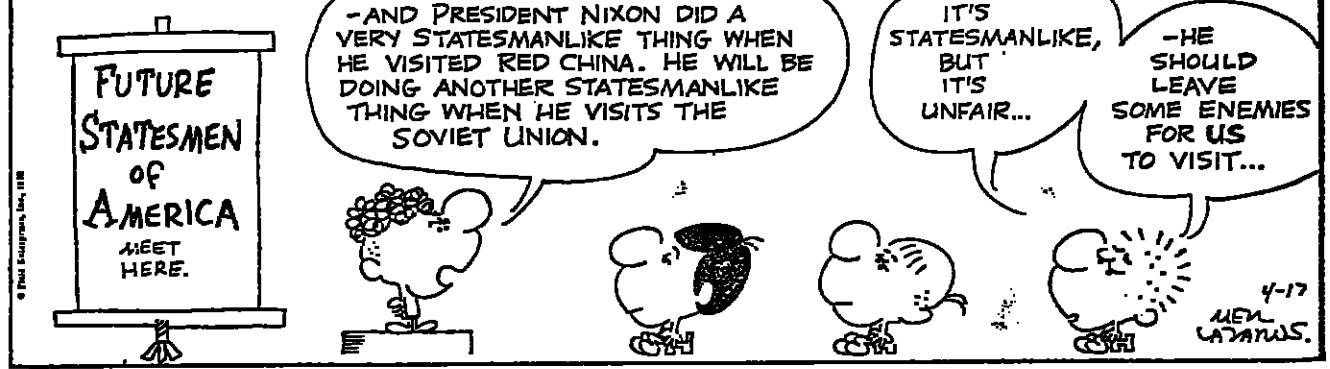
L.I.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



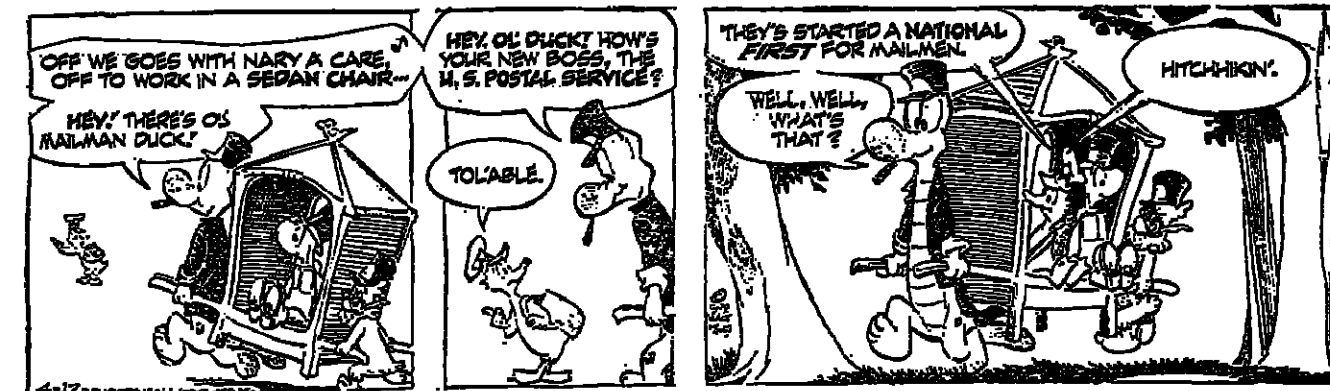
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The usual assumption in bidding is that the declaring side should have as many trumps as possible, but there are exceptions. In the diagramed deal a grand slam was bid and made in a five-three fit. The chances in an alternative trump suit divided six-three were actually poorer. To bid any kind of slam with the North-South cards is an achievement in the face of East's opening bid. To reach a makeable grand slam is somewhat of a miracle, with good judgment and optimism playing a part. Two-suit hands are always hard to bid when the opponents open. Here South had to choose between two clubs, hoping for a chance to bid spades on the next round, and one spade, emphasizing the major suit and perhaps concealing the clubs altogether. After South's one-spade overcall his partner's jump to two no-trump was invitational, and allowed for the possibility that South might have had less than an opening bid for his non-vulnerable overcall at the one level. South then showed his

power with bids of four clubs and five clubs. North accepted the slam invitation, and South's imaginative cue-bid of six hearts, correctly interpreted as a void, brought an equally imaginative jump to seven spades.

Playing in seven spades South succeeded by a dummy reversal. South won the opening diamond lead with dummy's ace and ruffed a heart. He entered dummy with a trump lead and ruffed another heart with a high trump. Another trump lead to dummy permitted a third heart ruff with the last trump in the closed hand, and finally a club lead to the king in dummy allowed the last trump to be drawn.

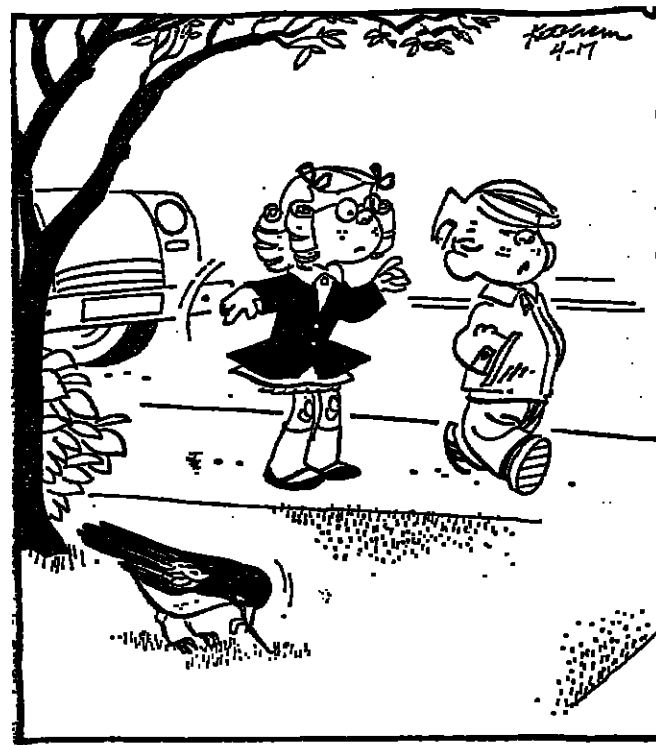
By this maneuver five obvious trump tricks became six. The play was sure to succeed if the trumps split three-two and the four missing clubs were not all in one hand. Even seven clubs could have been made as the cards lie, but South would have been in greater jeopardy. After a diamond lead he would have had to ruff four hearts in his hand to produce the extra trump trick. The necessary entries are available simply because the defender with three trumps has to follow to three rounds of spades.

NORTH
♠ QJ9
♥ J852
♦ A Q 10
♣ K 83
EAST (D)
♠ 76
♥ AK6
♦ KJ8652
♣ 5
SOUTH
♠ AK1043
♥ 74
♦ AQJ962
♣ 7
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
East South West North
1 ♠ 1 ♣ Pass 2 N.T.
Pass 4 ♣ Pass 4 ♣
Pass 5 ♣ Pass 6 ♣
Pass 6 ♣ Pass 7 ♣
Pass Pass
West led the diamond three.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

GROWLER ALMADEEN
RIVIERA LEONINE
AMERIND TATTERS
SIR SEYMOUR RIT
SEAM SCORN MAUI
ESTABLISHED MARTIN
SITELIKE LARDER
ALAUDE FLORA
ECARTIE MESOCARP
CALKS TALA LASER
DRAY TENSE SAVE
YAM BRISTLY RES
SMOKEIS RELEASER
LIM ORRIS RELEASER
SAEGER SNEERED

DENNIS THE MENACE



"UH-HUH... WHEN YA SEE THE FIRST ICE CREAM TRUCK, LET ME KNOW."

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BITOR
TUDAL
NERKUB
RECHOM
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here
Saturday's Jumbles: MOGUL BLESS PALACE CAUGHT
Answers: Sure if you eat a lot of it - RULGE

BOOKS

EXISTENTIAL ERRAND

By Norman Mailer. Little, Brown & Co. 365 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Cynthia Buchanan

WE have known for some time now that we read Norman Mailer not for what he may reveal to us of the future lessons in the universe. We read him not for moon talk, not for mayor talk, not for marches or wars on women, but because he is "our genius," our galoot of modern-day letters. He is as permanent as Andy Warhol or Jackie Onassis. He is medium and metaphor; he is infinitely vulnerable. And the critics have done everything. There is scarcely a patch of those "short hairs" left to get the fingers into when assessing him today.

This new basar of Mailer goods, 26 essays and "oddsends" collected from magazines and podis of the last five years, prefaces with an apology: he says the themes were intended for a novel... but. Next time, "Existential Errands," the fourth such collection since "Advertisements for Myself," speaks ex cathedra on the President, Mark Lane, black power, Warren, Ford, and the National Book Award acceptance speech. A play. And on like that. The medley runs from the Pulitzer Prize-type brilliant and whimsical to some ragas of pulp prose that promise to thrust one's poor, bored brain into a stupor.

In "King of the Hill" (a.k.a., "Ego" in Life magazine), Mailer navigates the Fraser-All right by the lodestar of the "wisdom" of Muhammad Ali, the man whom he venerates. "He is fascinating... the very spirit of the twentieth century." While ego, exalted as "ignorance-as-authority," is "the great word of the twentieth century." Is ego contra naturam? Throughout his works, Mailer badmouths his own ego, and the egos of others. His critics side with him; Saturday Review attributed "the defects and the problems" of "Of a Fire on the Moon" to Mailer's "egotism." In the Playboy interview, Mailer twists America for its "first vice" of "arrogance. Half the people in this country think they are possessed of genius."

What is all this Puritan ball-and-chain about exorcising one's ego? Ego is a myth. The dirty little secret is not that our heroes have egos but that we all have egos, and one of our heroes writes about his Ole Debbi Ego as if it were about to grow warts on his hands.

In "The Playwright as Critic," he examines his play "The Deer Park" in light of Broadway. Despite a playwright's pique, this essay would do well in any anthology on theater. He ferrets out the plays that are honest from those that manipulate. Not a snob, he recognizes that "the theater can get away with anything as if it were about to make a rainbow" thing when it makes a rainbow.

With film, Mailer begins climbing into the Himalayas of "existential," a word he pins on every other paragraph like a campaign button. In "Some Dirt in the Talk," Mailer says his offshoot of cinema verité, "Wild 90," "is a most modest pioneer work... it is one of the first existential

movies made." Working without a script, he reports that existential filmmaking meant: never doing retakes—for that would have gummed the experience on which we were building. A moment-to-moment one. But then he says, "Besides, we did not have the time or money." Which is it? The idea that the aesthetic is secretly governed by budget and schedule rather eats the bottom out of any esoteric aspect of "existential." And sometimes in the post-partum analyses of his no-script creations, he attempts to Scotch-tape together a position, a weight, a shape, and a priori unity, which is simply not in the chickens. And as with the essays in general, he does not organize quite enough to be persuasive. Simply to flip open the top of his head to expose his frontal lobes, throbbing with "existential" "entropy" like some about-a-genius flash open his rainbow is not enough.

Yet even as he is combining metaphors over the bald spots in his theories, his conclusions intrigue. As with "A Course in Film-making"—excellent, knotty reading, and a good look into how he learns. And he does; it's the best thing about him: in "Maidstone," a movie about a director (Mailer) making a movie about a presidential candidate (Mailer, too), he aimed to explore the "levels of reality" through multiple roles, while wrestling with the lawlessness of improvisation and his own notion of "film" as opposed to "filmed theater."

Rip Torn, as a denouement more creative than the boss ordered, suddenly tried to "assassinate" Mailer (Norman Mailer) with a hammer. Mailer, bleeding, applied his own tooth of disapproval to his theory and to Torn's ear. Real blood more disturbing than "filmed blood?" The scene ultimately remained in the movie, and "proves" a concept. Still, on occasion, Mailer gives the impression that the artist who works to make it come out right is not contributing to the galaxy of nations or the solemnity of life.

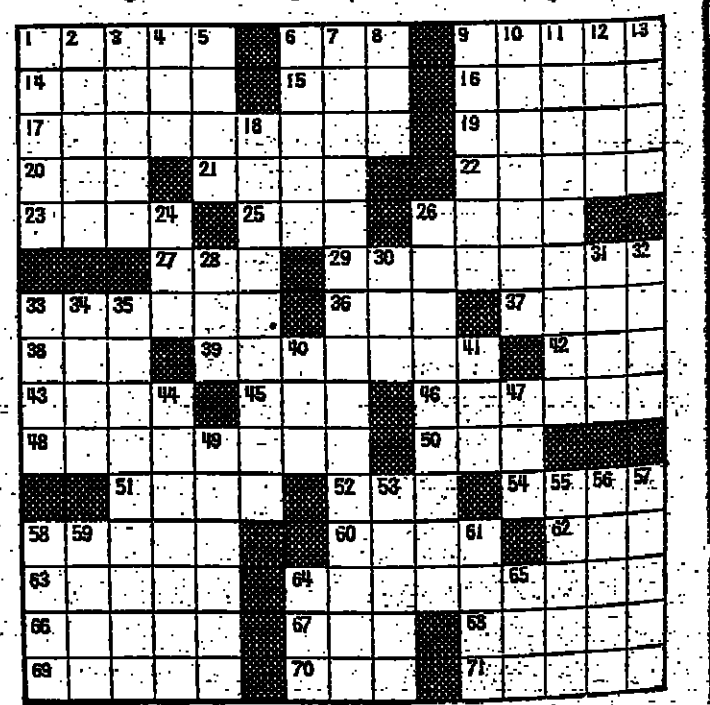
There is the world and its truth, whatever that is. And there are Mailer truths. In reading these pieces, one should, can only, do so with the blood rather than the brain: Mailer has taught us to be existential as he did with such splendor in "The Armies of the Night." One senses the Menace within Mailer—not the superlative or fraudulent, the boisterous or mistaken metaphor as he might appear to America, but the man of his own inner scruple, hankering, as do we all, to be a prince to himself. His metaphors and allegories and symbols (whether it's the mountain-as-Moby Dick in "The Nobel and the Dead," or even put-ons for Kate Millet) conceal something deep, something raw, they would possess no power to disturb and delight our bleak souls. And this man does.

Cynthia Buchanan is the author of "Maiden."

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Set firmly
 - 6 Psychedelic drug
 - 9 Scenic view
 - 14 Become active
 - 15 Greek goddess
 - 16 Rings
 - 17 Winchester, for one
 - 19 Gowns
 - 20 W. W. II area
 - 21 Use the dotted line
 - 22 Take for
 - 23 Budget item
 - 25 Turf
 - 26 For men only
 - 27 Whale
 - 29 Pledge
 - 33 Reign of
 - 36 Recent Prefix
 - 37 English college
 - 38 Scottish explorer
 - 39 Inferior
 - 42 Choose
 - 43 Parts of a circle
 - 45 Spanish two
 - 46 Like some fans after a game
 - 48 Court statement
 - 50 Foundation
 - 51 Scheme
 - 52 U. S. Indian
 - 54 Olive color
 - 58 Gluts
 - 60 Roberts
 - 62 Tokyo, formerly
 - 63 Inheritors
 - 64 Now
 - 66 In agreement
 - 67 Numerical prefix
 - 68 Vamp
 - 69 Estate
 - 70 Dentist's degree
 - 71 Germ cell
 - 11 Everglades denizen
 - 12 Entreated
 - 13 Actual being
 - 18 Disgrace
 - 24 Rocky pinnacle
 - 26 Animal of India
 - 28 Commit a crime
 - 30 Miss Lillie
 - 31 Excels
 - 32 Grafted, in heraldry
 - 33 Golfers' bane
 - 34 Noblesman
 - 35 Bridal event
 - 40 Pierre's denial
 - 41 Farming tool
 - 44 Italian poet
 - 47 Total
 - 49 Pannier
 - 53 To
 - 54 human
 - 55 Kind of rocket
 - 56 U. S. reformer
 - 57 River in Ireland
 - 58 Fraud
 - 59 P. I. native
 - 61 Without Suffix
 - 64 Cow's concern
 - 65 Tang



Chicago Beats Philadelphia, 4-0

Hooton, Cub Rookie, Gets No-Hitter

CHICAGO, April 16 (UPI)—Burt Hooton, a 22-year-old rookie right-hander who had pitched only three previous games in the major leagues, hurled a no-hitter today as he pitched the Chicago Cubs to a 4-0 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

Hooton, who won two games last September after the Cubs brought him up from the minors, was aided by a one-handed stab of a line drive by shortstop Don Kessinger off the bat of Denny Doyle in the third inning. He became the 12th Cubs pitcher to hurl a no-hitter since 1909.

Ken Holtzman, now with the Oakland Athletics, tossed a no-hitter for the Cubs last year.

The Cubs right-hander walked seven and struck out seven.

In the ninth inning, Hooton got Willie Montanez on a ground out to second base, then struck out

Deron Johnson and Greg Gersony to end the game.

Hooton, a graduate of the University of Texas, was selected as the Cubs' No. 1 pick in the secondary phase of the 1971 draft. He made his first major league appearance nine days later, June 17th, starting against the St. Louis Cardinals.

He went on to pitch 2 1/3 innings that day, but the Cubs optioned him to Tacoma of the Pacific Coast League for his first professional experience.

He rewarded the Cubs' confidence by pitching 102 innings and striking out 135 batters for a 1.68 earned run average, the lowest in the PCL.

On Aug. 17, he had a PCL record by striking out 19 in a game against Eugene (Ore.) The Cubs recalled him on Sept. 8th. In the second game of a double-

header against New York on Sept. 16th, he struck out 15 players to tie a club record and wound up allowing three hits to wind up with a 3-2 victory.

Phases 4, Mets 0

Steve Blass pitched two-hit ball over the first seven innings and Willie Stargell drove in both runs with two-out singles as Pittsburgh shut out the New York Mets, 2-0.

Blass struck out five, did not walk a batter and retired 14 straight men from the second through the sixth inning. He had excellent control and was in complete command during his stint. Only Cleon Jones and Ken Boswell reached base against the right-hander, both on singles.

Reds 10, Dodgers 1

Joe Morgan socked a bases-loaded triple as Cincinnati scored

six runs in the eighth inning while coasting to a 10-1 victory over Los Angeles before a rain-marred last day crowd of 16,410. Gary Nolan went the first seven innings for the Reds, blanking the Dodgers on two hits while walking none and striking out five.

Giants 10, Astros 6

Dave Kingman drove in six runs with a three-run homer, a triple, a double and single to spark San Francisco to a 10-6 victory over Houston.

The foot-inch Kingman lashed a run-scoring single in the second, drove in another run with

Sunday

a triple in the fourth and another with a double in the fifth as the Giants piled up a 7-3 lead at the end of five innings. After Houston cut the margin to 7-6 in the sixth, the 22-year-old Kingman slugged a 400-foot homer in the seventh to restore the Giants' comfortable lead.

Sam McDowell, making his first National League start, after being acquired from the Cleveland Indians over the winter, pitched 5-2/3 innings to pick up the victory.

Expos 3, Cards 2

Montreal pushed across two runs on only one hit in the top of the ninth to squeeze out a 3-2 victory over St. Louis.

Trailing 2-1, Mike Jorgensen led off the Expos' ninth with a walk and Clyde Mashore doubled to put runners on second and third with none out. Ken Singleton's ground out scored Jorgensen with the tying run and the winning run crossed when pinch-hitter Ron Woods reached first on an error by Cards' pitcher Moe Drabowsky.

Royals 2, White Sox 1

John Mayberry's double off the rightfield fence set up Bob Oliver's run-scoring ground out, leading Kansas City to a 2-1 victory over the Chicago White Sox in the first game of a doubleheader.

Amos Otis led off the fifth inning with a single off starter and loser Stan Bahnsen. Mayberry followed with his double, sending Otis to third, and rookie Rich Gossage was brought in to relieve Bahnsen. After Lou Piniella walked, Oliver grounded into a force play, scoring Otis.

Senators Lose

WASHINGTON, April 16—The Texas Rangers opened the American League season last night in typical Washington Senators fashion, getting two hits and losing to the California Angels, 1-0, on a wild pitch.

Sandy Alomar raced home from third base on a wild pitch by Paul Lindblad with none out in the last of the ninth inning, ending a pitching duel between Amos Moschetti of California and Dick Bosman of Texas.

Alomar led off the ninth with the first walk by Bosman. Mickey Rivers then laid down a bunt that catcher Hal King could not field, and Bosman, who allowed only five singles, walked Leo Cárdenas to load the bases.

Manager Ted Williams summoned Lindblad, whose second pitch to Jim Spencer bounced to the backstop, allowing Alomar to score easily.

Tigers 3, Red Sox 2

Eddie Brinkman's two-run home run in the second inning and Mickey Lolich's complete-game pitching earned Detroit past Boston, 3-2. Bill Freehan singled home the tie-breaking run in the bottom of the seventh inning.

Lolich struck out nine and allowed only six hits. He retired the last 17 batters. He had been throwing batting practice earlier this week during the strike at a Detroit high school.

Athletics 4, Twins 3

Joe Rudi scored the winning run when catcher George Mitterwald couldn't hold the throw home after a tap to third with one out in the last of the 11th as Oakland opened its defense of the American League West title with a 4-3 victory over Minnesota.

Royals 2, White Sox 1

Bob Oliva's two-out homer tied the game in the bottom of the ninth inning and rookie John Mayberry won it with a two-out single in the 11th as Kansas City edged the Chicago White Sox, 2-1.

Brewers 5, Indians 1

Dave May contributed to a two-run burst in the fifth inning with an infield single and added a solo homer in the seventh as Milwaukee spoiled Gaylord Perry's American League debut by downing Cleveland, 5-1.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	1	0	1.000	—
Minnesota	1	0	1.000	—
Baltimore	0	1	.000	1 1/2
New York	0	1	.000	1 1/2
Cleveland	0	1	.000	1 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	1	0	1.000	—
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000	—
Oakland	0	1	.000	1
Chicago	0	1	.000	1
San Francisco	0	1	.000	1
Texas	0	1	.000	1

Saturday's Results

Kansas City 2, Chicago 1 (1st).

Los Angeles 1, Cleveland 1 (1st).

New York at Baltimore, rain.

Oakland 4, Minnesota 2.

California 1, Texas 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	1	0	1.000	—
New York	1	0	1.000	—
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000	—
Chicago	0	1	.000	1
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000	1
St. Louis	0	1	.000	1

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Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000	—
San Diego	1	0	1.000	—
San Francisco	1	0	1.000	—
Philadelphia	0	1	.000	1
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Houston	0	1	.000	1

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New York 4, Pittsburgh 0.

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Montreal 3, New York 2 (1st).

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Boston at Detroit, rain.

Philadelphia at Oakland.

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Kansas City 2, Chicago 1 (1st).

Boston at Detroit, rain.

Philadelphia at Oakland.

Texas at California.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 16 (UPI)—The Utah Stars rallied to down Indiana, 108-100, yesterday in the opener of the best-of-seven American Basketball Association Western Division playoffs.

Indiana, paced by George McGinnis, who scored 31 points, moved ahead early in the final period. Utah took the lead with 4 minutes left, 41 seconds remaining when Red Robbins scored to make it 99-97.

Squires 115, Nets 106

NORFOLK, Va., April 16 (UPI)—Ray Scott and Virginia's 115-106 victory over the New York Nets last night, giving the Squires a 2-0 lead in the ABA Eastern Division playoffs. With New York ahead, 100-96, Scott, a 10-year pro, hit two baskets to tie the score and added two more to give Virginia the lead for good.

Julius Erving led the Squires with 36 points and 20 rebounds, while Bernie Williams had 20 points and Scott 14.

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Havlicek led all scorers with 25 points, Jo Jo White added 23 for Boston and Steve Kubrick had 16.

The third game will be played in Boston Wednesday night and the Knicks can wrap up the series in New York Friday night.



FAMILIAR PICTURE—Sweden's Kjell Isaksson breaks the world record in the pole vault for the second straight week as he does 18 feet 2 inches in meet in Los Angeles.

Wilt Blocks the Bucks As Lakers Win on Road

MILWAUKEE, April 16 (UPI)—Two old pros, Wilt Chamberlain and Oscar Robertson, figured most prominently Friday night as the Los Angeles Lakers regained the home-court advantage in the National Basketball Association Western Conference final playoffs against the Milwaukee Bucks.

Chamberlain blocked nine shots in the Lakers' 108-105 victory, successfully challenged the Bucks' Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and earned the following accolade from teammate Jerry West: "Wilt was great tonight. He turned the game around for us in the second quarter."

Robertson figured in the Lakers' first Milwaukee arena victory in eight games dating back to Feb. 15, 1970, and a 2-1 lead in the best-of-seven-game series because his lingering stomach injury forced the Bucks into pattern basketball when they wanted to run.

Bucks' coach Larry Costello cited this as the major reason for losing this physical confrontation between the league's two best teams. The lead was exchanged 26 times and the game was tied on 20 occasions.

"We could not use our consistent running game because Oscar can't keep coming at it," Costello said. "He does a hell of a job under the conditions."

But Chamberlain was the decisive factor Friday night in the Los Angeles defense that held Jabbar to 15 successful shots in 37 attempts and a 42.9 percent team average. The Bucks had shot 53.8 percent in the first two games at Los Angeles.

For a while, 17 seconds before the end of the first half, it appeared Chamberlain was through for the night. He was lying in pain on the court, a result of being accidentally kicked in the groin by Jabbar after blocking a shot by the Bucks' center.

Chamberlain limped to the bench. He walked slowly to the locker room at halftime and still appeared in sub-par shape when the second half started.

With the Lakers ahead, 104-103, and 36 seconds to play, the Bucks went to Jabbar for a hook shot, the favorite weapon that helped him to 57.4 field-goal accuracy in the regular season. But his attempt to add to his game-high 33 points bounced off the back of the rim.

The Lakers turned this miss into a basket by Gall Goodrich, on a jump shot from the center, for a 106-103 lead with 13 seconds to play. Robertson and Bob Dandridge, both intimidated by Chamberlain, missed shots for the Bucks.

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Women Runners Not Favored To Liberate U.S. in Marathon

BOSTON, April 16 (Reuters)—Nine women are expected to be in the field of more than 1,300 runners tomorrow as women's 10 finally comes to the Boston Marathon.

The women, along with the other U.S. runners, will be underdogs in the 26-mile 385-yard race which foreigners have won 24 of the last 26 years. But the defending champion, Alvaro Mejia of Colombia, who finished the course in 2 hours 18 minutes 45 seconds last year, is not entered in this year's event.

The women's contingent will be led by Nina Kuscsik, a housewife and mother of three, and Beth Donner, a Brandeis college student.

Both women completed recent marathons in less than 3 hours. Sara Mae Berman, 36, who was the first "official" female entrant and will wear the number 1, will be the local favorite.

Mrs. Berman competed as an "unofficial" runner in three other Boston Marathons, finishing first among the women last year in 3:05.7. She has never run a marathon in less than three hours and her hopes of cracking that mark this year were dimmed by a recent case of the flu.

Three former winners, all Americans, will be in the field—John A. Kelley, John J. Kelley and Ambrose Burfoot.

John A. Kelley, 64, will be making his 41st appearance in the race he won in 1935 and 1945. John J. Kelley, 45, took the gold medal in 1947. Burfoot, 25 and now a schoolteacher in Connecticut, won in 1968 while he was a senior at Wesleyan College.

Weather forecasters predicted a possibility of rain for tomorrow, cutting down on the chance for a course record. The mark of 2:10:30 was set by Ron Hill of England in 1970.

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Tennis Groups Fail to Reach Peace

COPENHAGEN, April 16 (AP)—The management committee of the seven-man committee of Davis Cup Nations, Federation last night ended a two-day meeting here without finding a formula for peace with Lamar Hunt, the owner of the professional World Championship Tennis group.

Alan Heyman, Danish ILFT president, issued a communiqué which only said that "various proposals" had been discussed and that Heyman was further "exploring" the matter with Hunt.

Heyman apparently had asked the other ten committee members to remain silent on the ILFT-WCT dispute and all questions were brushed off with a "no comment."

There were indications, however, that the discussions had proved more difficult and complicated than expected by some members.

Heyman had voiced hope that the meeting would be "historic" in solving the problems, and Walter E. Elcock, first vice-president of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, came here optimistic that "we will have open tennis after this meeting."

Last night Elcock was more subdued. "I don't know," he said when asked whether he still thought tennis peace was just around the corner. "All I can say is that Heyman and Hunt will get together again," he added.

Walt Tui Next Year

JOHANNESBURG, April 16 (UPI)—The president of the South African Lawn Tennis Union, Alf Chalmers, said yesterday he was "naturally disappointed" that the Davis Cup nations had voted to keep the Springboks out of the 1972 tournament.

But "there is always next year," he said.

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Isaksson Adds Inch To Pole Vault Mark

LOS ANGELES, April 16 (AP)—It wasn't as good a vault, technically, as he's had in other meets, but Kjell Isaksson said he was particularly happy about breaking the world pole vault record because "it was unexpected."

Isaksson, who cleared 18 feet 2 inches yesterday at UCLA's Meet of Champions, said he wasn't expecting much since he'd just set the world mark at 18-1 the week before.

"But the wind was good—at my back—and I had a good plant," said the Swede, who also holds the world indoor mark at 17-10 1/2. Isaksson uses a lightweight sky pole and says the main difference in his vaulting the last few weeks has been his speed.

"I'm much faster now. I don't work out with anybody, just on my own. But I think I could probably run 100 meters in 10.9," he said.

The 5-foot-8 1/2 148-pounder made the record jump on his third attempt. He then failed at 18-4. His previous mark of 18 feet 1 inch came last week at the Texas Relays.

Waits For 17 Feet

Isaksson, who lives and trains in southern California during the winter, didn't jump until the bar was at 17 feet. He then cleared 17 feet and 17-7 on his first try each time.

Also clearing 17-7 were Sweden's Hans Lagerqvist and Steve Smith of nearby Long Beach State.

Earlier in the meet, Al Furber of the Pacific Coast Club of Long Beach, Calif., increased his world-best this year to 70 feet 3 1/2 inches. In the shot put and Lee Evans won a swift 440-yard race in 44.9 seconds.

Evans blazed to the fastest 440-yard this year and then shouted to the crowd, "I'm back." Right on his trail was Wayne Collett, the former UCLA star, who was timed in 45.0.

Furber cleared the shot 70-0 1/2 on March 11 to become only the second man in history over 70.

The world record holder in the 440-yard intermediate hurdles, Ralph Mann, opened his drive toward the Munich Olympics with a brilliant, front-running 48.4 second clocking. Second was

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Earlier in the meet, Al Furber of the Pacific Coast Club of Long Beach, Calif., increased his world-best this year to 70 feet 3 1/2 inches. In the shot put and Lee Evans won a swift 440-yard race in 44.9 seconds.

Evans blazed to the fastest 440-yard this year and then shouted to the crowd, "I'm back." Right on his trail was Wayne Collett, the former UCLA star, who was timed in 45.0.

Furber cleared the shot 70-0 1/2 on March 11 to become only the second man in history over 70.

The world record holder in the 440-yard intermediate hurdles, Ralph Mann, opened his drive toward the Munich Olympics with a brilliant, front-running 48.4 second clocking. Second was

Waits For 17 Feet

Isaksson, who lives and trains in southern California during the

